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WHOLE INTERIOR OF UKRAINE IS SAID TO BE RISING EN MASSE

Bolsheviki Are Apparently Losing Ground in South—Fall of Odessa Believed Assured—General Denikin Advancing

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday)—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that no important operations have taken place on the Archangel or Murmansk fronts during the past week.

In West Russia the international situation of Latvia appears to be again approaching a crisis. The German troops have evacuated the country north of the Goldenburg-Torquet line but General von der Goltz, whose withdrawal was demanded for the second time at the beginning of August, is still in Latvia and has refused to meet General Gough or to inform him regarding the German scheme of evacuation.

On the anti-Bolshevist front, there has been serious fighting and the Russian northernmost army and the Estonians have thrown back the Bolsheviki across the Vaga. Serious fighting has also taken place in the neighborhood of Pskov and Pskov and the Bolsheviki are within 9 miles of the Nisne-Pskov-Bia road. The Polish operations have extended their line from the Lake region south of Minsk to Volhynia and the Bolshevist front east of Postav and Vileika has retired 20 miles, while the center has fallen back to the line of Beresina. Further south the Bolsheviki are holding up the Poles on the line of Slutsk but on the Pripiet to the Rovno front, the Bolsheviki have been driven behind the Gorin River and the Poles have captured an important railway junction of Sarni and now hold the Elan railway line from Vinnitsa to Ostro.

South of the Poles, General Petura has occupied Khmelnik and Kalinovka, and is pushing toward Kiev. The whole of the interior of the Ukraine apparently is rising en masse against the Bolsheviki, and the fall of Odessa cannot be long delayed.

In south Russia, General Denikin is advancing rapidly, and the volunteers have commenced an offensive toward Kursk, while east of Liski the volunteers have recaptured Baisoglyebsh.

On the eastern front, it appears that the main Bolshevist effort hitherto directed toward Omsk is now directed from the Troitsk and Orenburg direction toward Turkestan.

From the latest information the Bolshevist armies on the north Russia front number 29,000; on the west front, 167,000; on the south front, 146,000, and on the eastern front, 133,000.

Koreans and Bolsheviki
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday)—A Moscow wireless message states that a new department has been formed in the soviet foreign commissariat for the purpose of supervising all matters concerning the "Muhammadan East" and especially Turkey and Asia.

Another message states that at a meeting of the Korean organizations in Moscow a message was read from Mr. Vosnesensky, director of the eastern department of the foreign commissariat, in which he stated that the Koreans have joined the third international and that the Bolsheviki are ready to fight with them against the Japanese on the other side of the Ural.

Appeal Against British Withdrawal
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ARCHANGEL, Russia (Thursday)—Representatives of the zemstvos and municipalities of northern Russia sent a further appeal to the allied democracies against a fort coming withdrawal of the British troops.

"For the sake," it reads in part, "of the sanctity of human life, you must leave your forces here, so that in the last hour of our trials you may in humanity save those of us who are still alive. We do not wish for civil war or its continuation. We wish to be a free Nation, to work to peace and freedom. This is why we cannot abandon the fight."

Possible Offensive Against Petrograd
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—The Dagens Nyheter claims reliable authority for stating that General Kudenitch, Skoropadsky former head of the Ukraine, and Liazonoff, head of the new northwest Russian Government, are in Stockholm and will shortly be joined by the Grand Duke Nicholas. The paper connects the gathering with a scheme for opening negotiations with the Allies for assistance in a projected combined offensive against Petrograd.

The Upper Silesian Situation
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—Messages received regarding the situation in Upper Silesia continue to report improvement and the Polish mission in Berlin, after first of all breaking off the negotiations now in progress until a more peaceful atmosphere should prevail, has consented to a special conference to discuss the Upper Silesian situation. In connection with the latter the independent

organ, Die Freiheit, remarks that suspicion cannot be avoided that reports of heavy fighting with the rebels in Upper Silesia have only been spread to justify the sending of reinforcements and the maintenance there of an active army.

Appeal From Armenians in London
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British Armenian Chamber of Commerce in London has appealed to the British Government to postpone the withdrawal of its troops in Armenia until order has been restored and the protection and policing of Armenia has been arranged for.

General Harbord on Way to Armenia
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Thursday)—Major-General Harbord, chief of staff of the American expeditionary force, has left Paris at the head of a mission to Armenia and Transcaucasia, which is involved in the administration of these regions by eventual mandatories, and to study their political and economic situation from the military standpoint.

PROFITEERS MAY GET JAIL TERMS

House Agriculture Committee Reports Measure With Fine and Imprisonment Penalty Clause—Farmers Exempted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After much discussion of causes and possible cure for the high cost of living, and hearing the testimony of government officials, farmers, dairymen, packers and retailers, the House Agriculture Committee concluded its work yesterday, and will make its report to the House, where it will be discussed today. The report will be discussed today. On that day, the Attorney-General appeared before the committee and advised that the price-fixing scheme he did not carry out, as it would necessitate the revival of much of the machinery of the Food Administration, and would in addition be so drastic as to meet much opposition in Congress and thereby delay the application of remedial legislation.

The committee has accepted these recommendations, and has also decided not to exempt retailers doing a business of less than \$100,000 from the provisions of the anti-profiteering sections in the Food Control Act. The penalty of \$5000, fine or two years' imprisonment will be imposed on all offenders, regardless of the size of the business, thus enabling the Department of Justice to prosecute the small retailer, as well as the big packer. Mr. Palmer has contended that this is necessary in order to wipe out profiteering.

A provision in the food control regulations formerly made it unlawful for any person to destroy, waste or hoard food to enhance its price, to hamper distribution or limit manufacture, or to exact excessive prices for necessities. No penalty was attached, however, and the measure was, therefore, not enforceable.

Farmers, however, will not be subject to these conditions. Farm organizations made forceful pleas, and the committee decided that the farmer is not a profiteer and should not be put to the expense of going to court and proving himself innocent. This was in opposition to the contention of Mr. Palmer.

The committee has accepted the request of the Attorney-General that clothing be included in the Food Control Act. It is said that the Senate Agriculture Committee, which has also been conducting hearings, will be ready to report next week. Meanwhile the question of the high cost of living bobs up every now and then in both houses. In the Senate yesterday, David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts, introduced an amendment to Senate Resolution No. 159 providing for a committee to investigate the high cost of living, and asking the President to issue an order giving the committee access to income tax returns of all corporations, partnerships and individuals engaged in large scale production or distribution of food products or having government contracts, and to authorize the committee to annex to its report a list of persons employed by the government since April 6, 1917, who have had anything to do with government contracts.

AFGHAN ATTITUDE TOWARD TERMS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday)—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that although disappointed at the terms granted them, the Afghans show a disposition to make every effort to execute the peace terms honorably and as the American bid for popularity, by declaring war on Great Britain, has completely failed and his hopes of obtaining assistance from the Russian Bolsheviki have not been realized, it is considered that he will now probably return to the policy of friendship with Great Britain which has kept peace on the Indian frontier for the last 35 years.

THRACIAN APPEAL TO UNITED STATES

Refugees Seek American Aid in Preventing Thrace From Being Handed Over to Bulgaria—Self-Determination Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor.

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—The attitude of the American peace delegation on the Thracian question is causing profound dismay and refugees from Thrace are appealing to the people and press of the United States to prevent the Thracians from being handed over to "Bulgarian tyranny and misrule." It is claimed that the stand taken by the delegation ignores and violates the very fundamental ideas for which President Wilson and the American people stand, namely the right of self-determination and condemnation of old diplomacy whereby lands and populations were disposed of without being consulted.

It is a well-known fact that of the total population on Bulgarian-Turkish Thrace, the Turks and Greeks together form 85 per cent, and the Bulgarians only 6 per cent, and the latter are nowhere in compact groups. Nevertheless, the American delegates, it is said, insisted, against the unanimous opinion of all the other members of the Supreme Council, in putting this absurd minority in control of a country against avowed will of an overwhelming majority on the plea that Bulgaria needs an outlet on the Aegean Sea. Such an outlet, however, can be provided without giving Bulgaria political control in Thracian territory, inasmuch as Greece offers all facilities for Bulgarian commerce not only at Thracian but also at Macedonian ports, and this offer can be secured and solemnized by international guarantees.

But aside from these facts it is characterized as "monstrous" that Bulgaria, which fought for three years with all her strength on the side of absolutism and militarism, and thereby prolonged the world war, should now be championed by America, the home and stronghold of democracy, while Greece, which revolted against her former King and his pro-German autocracy, and was entrapped into the war against her will by her rulers, and hence is not responsible for this and other crimes against civilization should not be. If they had any sympathies with nations fighting for world's liberties they could have revolted against their rulers, like the Greeks, but, on the contrary, all the parties and the entire press of Bulgaria applauded and supported with enthusiasm their ruler's policy, and conducted the war with unparalleled ferocity in every part of the peninsula where Bulgarian armies penetrated, as has been attested by an international investigation. Hence they should be dealt with with equal severity to the Germans.

Therefore, the refugees of the Greek race from Thrace, numbering nearly 200,000, who have been driven from their homes by Bulgarian and Turkish savagery to seek temporary refuge in Greece until the end of the war, protest indignantly against this attempt to frustrate the legitimate claim to freedom for their native land.

President to Receive Greeks
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Uncertainty as to whether President Wilson would receive a delegation from the national convention of American Greeks who wished to present him the claims of Greece to Thrace existed until just before adjournment of the convention last night, when it was announced that the President probably would receive the delegation today. The convention was informed that the President prefers that the committee submit its proposal in writing, and it was assumed the conference at the White House would be brief.

The convention adopted a resolution endorsing the resolution introduced in the United States Senate on Aug. 13 by William H. King, Democrat, Senator from Utah, and directed that a copy of the resolution be sent to the President, the Senate and the American peace delegation at Paris. Senator King's resolution follows: "Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the Senate that in the treaties of peace with Bulgaria and with Turkey, West Bulgarian Thrace, to the line of the Arda, and eastern or Turkish Thrace, including Adrianople, to the line from Enos on the Aegean Sea to the Media on the Black Sea, should be awarded to Greece, proper facilities for Bulgarian commerce to be reserved at Salonika, Kavala, and Dedegatch."

BARON SONNINO TO RETIRE FROM POLITICS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. TURIN, Italy (Thursday)—The Stampa announces that Baron Sonnino, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and delegate to the Peace Conference, intends to retire from politics and will accept no candidature at the next elections.

SHAH IN CONSTANTINOPLE
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Thursday)—A message states that the Shah of Persia arrived here on Aug. 18.

HOLYOKE TO HAVE LOWER CAR FARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Public Service Commission of Massachusetts was informed yesterday that the Holyoke Street Railway Company intends, on Sept. 20, to introduce a lower fare, with shorter rides. The fare will be 6 cents, instead of 7 as at present. In 23 Massachusetts cities 10 cent fares are now effective.

The Springfield Street Railway Company has petitioned for authority to issue equipment notes for \$48,993.40 to make payments on some one-man cars.

MEXICO PROTESTS BORDER CROSSING

Immediate Withdrawal of Troops Demanded—Commander on Border to Use Discretion—Carranza Urged to Moderation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ygnacio Bonillas, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, yesterday filed at the Department of State a formal protest on behalf of the Mexican Government at the crossing of the Mexican border by American troops in pursuit of Mexican bandits who captured two United States Army aviators and released them only upon payment of a part of the ransom demanded.

Neither the State Department nor the Mexican Embassy made public the text of the protest, but it was stated that the immediate withdrawal of the American troops was asked. An early answer by the State Department is expected. At the War Department, no comment was made upon the plans of the department with regard to the expedition. However, the orders issued to Maj.-Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, commanding the American forces at the border, were that he should use his discretion as to the distance the expedition should go into Mexico and how long it should stay. It is believed that a withdrawal will be ordered soon if no trace of the bandits is found.

Official Mexican Statement
The Mexican Foreign Office gave out a statement on Wednesday as follows: "Two aviators of the army of the United States, through error, so they state, flew over our territory, landing approximately 112 kilometers to the south of the frontier, where they were captured by a band of 20 bandits. They have now been liberated."

"Some troops of the eighth cavalry of the United States crossed the frontier in pursuit of the outlaws. The Department of Foreign Relations gave instructions at once to our embassy in Washington to make appropriate representations, protesting and requesting the immediate withdrawal of the invading troops."

At the time United States troops crossed the border at Juarez, Mexico, on June 15, 1919, to repel Villista rebels who were firing over the Carranza troops into the United States, no formal protest of the invasion was made by the Mexican Government. Gen. Candido Aguilar, who was in Washington at the time as a confidential Ambassador from President Carranza, issued a protest to the newspapers and sent a copy to the State Department, soon afterward announcing that the incident was closed.

Moderation Advised

Information given out unofficially by the State Department yesterday quotes the press of Mexico City to the effect that the Federation of Labor unions in Mexico City had issued a manifesto calling upon President Carranza to form a representative cabinet and to adjust immediately the difficulties with the United States. A circular of the Liberal Constitution Party has been published calling on adherents throughout Mexico to work for a good understanding between the two countries. It is stated that a group of deputies of the Mexican Congress will petition President Carranza to change his policy, and the Mexican Herald editorially says the Mexican Government is showing a disposition to change its policy, and urges the government to listen to public opinion, which is declared not to be in favor of war.

The United States Embassy at Mexico City has reported to the Department of State that, according to the Mexican Foreign Office, there is nothing so far to communicate to the United States Government with respect to the case of Dr. A. Goenaga, a native of Porto Rico, reported to be held for ransom by Mexican rebels in the Ajusco Mountain near Mexico City. This statement has been made by the Foreign Office in response to an inquiry following the representations of the United States Embassy. The Foreign Office reported on Aug. 17 that federal troops had been sent to the rescue of Dr. Goenaga, and that the Mexican Government is inclined to pay, if necessary, the ransom of several thousand pesos demanded by the captors of Dr. Goenaga.

The governor of the State of Chihuahua, claiming that some American newspapers have been insisting that the Mexican authorities show no interest or activity in checking the movements of banditti, it is said, has written personal letters to Americans and other foreigners in Chihuahua asking their views concerning the efforts of the authorities to protect American and other foreign interests.

ENGLISH MINERS TO RESUME WORK

Settlement Reached at Leeds Under Which All Coal Pits Are Again to Be Operated as Soon as It Is Found to Be Practicable

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LEEDS, England (Thursday)—A settlement has been reached here under which it was decided that work should be resumed at all the coal pits as soon as practicable. The miners' delegates undertook to communicate this decision to the various branches immediately. No statement was issued as to the line which the discussions took, but the owners definitely declined at the start of the conference to discuss anything in connection with the dispute itself until after the men had resumed work. An owner declares that very little coal will be forthcoming for at least a week.

Nationalization and the Miners

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, who has just returned from Scotland, declined to make any statement at the present on the Premier's announcement on the policy of the government. The opinion is held that Mr. Smillie will reserve the expression of his views or a declaration on behalf of the miners' federation either for a delegate conference or for one of the numerous miners' gatherings, which he is in the habit of addressing periodically throughout the country. At the miners' headquarters it was stated that no arrangements have yet been made for calling a delegate conference to consider the action to be taken by the federation in view of the government's attitude toward the Sankey reports.

The opinion is growing that the miners, instead of trying to force nationalization by direct action, will inaugurate a campaign to win public support in favor of a thoroughly considered scheme and that nationalization will be brought to the front at all the by-elections contested by Labor candidates and at the next general election which miners will endeavor to expedite. The question of nationalization will doubtless be raised from the miners' point of view at the Trade Union Congress in Glasgow next month.

Arbitration Commission in Cairo

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

CAIRO, Egypt (Thursday)—In order to aid in the settlement of the strike now in progress, the Cairo Council of Ministers has appointed an arbitration commission to examine the differences between the workmen and employers in the cases where an appeal has been made to the government. Omnibus service has been resumed, but so far the tramway strike seems no nearer settlement. The men's demands include a 30 per cent immediate advance of wages, three days' holiday per month on full pay, regular annual increase, and the presence of two delegates of the Tramwaymen's Union on a board of inquiry into all offenses of the workmen; also the union's consent to the engagement of new workmen.

Belgian Strike Menace Over

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Thursday)—The government announced in the Senate yesterday that the demand of the railway workers and postal employees for a minimum daily wage of 8 francs has been granted. The strike committee has accordingly been dissolved and all danger of strike is considered over.

Question of Nationalization

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A special meeting of the Miners' Federa-

tion executive will be held in London on Aug. 29 to consider the question of calling a national conference of miners' delegates to discuss the position of the government in regard to nationalization. The policy of the federation may be formulated at the executive meeting, but it is considered more likely that a final decision will be left to the delegate conference, although the executive will doubtless make a recommendation. Robert Smillie and Frank Hodges are leaving London for a few days to attend a preliminary meeting for reconstitution of the miners' international in Amsterdam.

OHIO SOCIALISTS PUT OUT OF PARTY

State Organization Expelled on the Ground of Left Wing Affiliation—Membership Is Between 7500 and 8000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—The state organization of the Socialist Party in Ohio has been expelled from the Socialist Party, so a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed at national offices here yesterday. The action had been taken the day before, following a vote of the executive committee of the party. The ground was "Left Wing" affiliation. This action casts between 7500 and 8000 persons out of the Socialist Party and brings the total of expelled and suspended members up to around 35,000. Adolph Germer, secretary of the party estimated.

The first state organization of the Socialist Party to have its charter revoked by the national officials was Michigan, with about 4000 members, and later Massachusetts. In both states the party has been reorganized by members loyal to the party as constituted.

Suspension was administered to seven foreign-language federations some time ago for their revolutionary tendencies. This being a suspension, it comes before the national convention of the Socialist Party meeting here on Aug. 30, for review.

Ohio's expulsion was voted by the National Executive Committee in approving the following motion by Frederick Kraft of New Jersey: "That the charter of the state organization of the Socialist Party of Ohio be revoked, and that National Secretary Germer shall recognize only such organization or organizations within that State supporting the policies and principles of the Socialist Party of the United States as formulated by the latest national conventions and ratified by referendum."

Comment of Secretary Germer accompanying the foregoing resolution was to this effect: "The official proceedings of the state convention of Ohio revealed that Article X, Section 3, of the national constitution of our party, has been intentionally violated (1) by the adoption of the following amendment to the Ohio State Constitution: 'The name of this organization shall be the Socialist Party of Ohio and it shall be affiliated with that section' of the Socialist Party of the United States of America 'which endorses the Left Wing program.' (Amendments quoted.) (2) By recognizing and affiliating with the suspended language federations. (3) By adopting a resolution 'that the proceeds from the sale of the special assessment stamps for the national convention be, for the time, retained in the state treasury, and that part of same disbursed for the expenses of the Ohio delegates to the national emergency convention.'"

Steps will be taken to reorganize the Ohio state party. The national secretary said that it was a case of radicalism within the party, which, for the most part in Ohio, centered about Cleveland. The most conspicuous figures in the expelled Ohio organization are A. Wagenknecht, state secretary, and C. E. Ruthenberg, candidate for Mayor of Cleveland. Mr. Wagenknecht is one of the national leaders of the Left Wing Socialists.

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DELAY RELIED ON BY OPPONENTS OF TREATY OF PEACE

Speaking Campaign of Several Months Planned While Senate Debate Is Prolonged—Senator Knox Joins the Radicals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Delay and oratory are depended on by the determined opponents of the peace treaty and the League of Nations to defeat them in the Senate. Nothing but strong amendatory reservations will induce them to vote for the documents. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will report the treaty within the next 10 days, with the understanding that it will be held up in the Senate for two or three months while the opponents go on a speaking tour to arouse sentiment against it.

Philander C. Knox, Republican Senator from Pennsylvania, has now joined the radicals and a meeting was held in his office attended by Albert B. Fall, Republican Senator from New Mexico; Hiram W. Johnson, Republican Senator from California; George H. Moses, Republican Senator from New Hampshire; Miles Poindexter, Republican Senator from Washington; William E. Borah, Republican Senator from Idaho; and Frank B. Brandegee, Republican Senator from Connecticut, and James A. Reed, Democrat, Senator from Missouri.

Senator Borah's Claims

Senator Borah claims that 16 Republican senators will vote to reject the treaty, no matter what reservations are adopted, and that between 37 and 40, enough to reject it, will vote against it unless drastic and binding reservations are adopted. According to the plan decided upon yesterday, the treaty will be debated at such length on the floor of the Senate that the radicals will have ample opportunity to carry on their campaign for the complete rejection of the treaty. Those who are to participate in these speaking tours include Senators Borah, Johnson, Poindexter and Reed, all of them able campaigners.

The radicals are endeavoring to have adopted by the Foreign Relations Committee as its report a resolution including the Knox reservation and embodying all the reservations except the one regarding Shantung, together with a textual amendment to the treaty, striking out the Shantung provision, or substituting China for Japan.

Senator Knox said his resolution would keep the United States out of the combination of nations formed by the league altogether. If the whole treaty could not be rejected he believed that reservations so clear and strong should be made that the United States would be relieved from any obligations or burdens under the League of Nations.

President Not Consulted

It was said at the White House that the President had not initiated or been consulted about the resolution introduced in the Senate on Wednesday, Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada, said on this subject:

"As I have stated before, the President had no knowledge of the resolution or its introduction. I interpreted the President's statement at the conference with the Foreign Relations Committee to mean that he and the other framers of the covenant gave to the articles mentioned in my resolution substantially the same interpretation that is attempted to be given in the resolution. This being the case, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan will undoubtedly have no hesitation in immediately passing resolutions of similar purport."

"While the construction to be given to Article I, dealing with withdrawal from the league, and Article X, with regard to protection of governments, members of the league, against external aggression and other articles, are subject only to the separate construction of each government, there are articles in the covenant the construction of which has been delegated to the league. The council acts for the league in such cases. It consists of nine members, the United States, Great Britain, Italy, France and Japan will therefore constitute a majority of the council."

"If all these countries pass a similar resolution to the one I introduced, it will constitute a pledge of each of these countries to give the construction set forth in the resolution whenever the construction of such articles may arise in the future. These nations should all adopt the resolution before we act upon the treaty, then the debate upon reservations would be avoided and the treaty could be immediately ratified without change. 'These are the reasons why early action should be taken.'"

Hearings of Nationalities

The Foreign Relations Committee decided on Thursday to give the subject of nationalities a hearing before it reports the treaty to the Senate. Former Gov. Joseph W. Folk of Missouri will present the case of the Egyptians before the committee tomorrow. Early next week representatives of the Irish people and the Greeks will be heard, probably on the same day. On another day next week

the American Mid-European Association, representing the Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Estonians, and Letts, will be heard.

Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee, said the hearings would be expedited so that the treaty might be reported without unnecessary delay. The representatives of the subject nationalities will be heard in three days, according to the plans of the committee, and the three experts on the Far East and Russia will occupy three days more.

RIGHTS OF SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

SALISBURY, Rhodesia (Thursday)—Viscount Milner, replying to a resolution of the Rhodesia Legislative Council, requesting the imperial government to take steps to inquire into, and decide the mineral rights of the British South Africa Company indicates that the validity of the mineral rights conferred by the Rudd concession and passed to the British South Africa Company has always been recognized by the Crown. Lord Milner points out that the interested parties have a right to challenge the company's rights and in the event of failure, to apply for special leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Lord Milner, however, in the existing circumstances considers that the imperial government should not invite the company to concur in any special reference to that body.

PLANS FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC STATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—A Budapest message to a Berlin paper states that the former Emperor Charles' alleged plan to form a Roman Catholic central European state, comprising Bavaria, German-Austria, and the remaining parts of Hungary, is being discussed in Budapest political circles and more particularly by the Monarchists. The message adds that the plan is reported to have the Vatican's sympathy, and states that an energetic agitation for its realization has already begun in Bavaria under Monsignor Maxlone's directions.

INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

PAWTUCKET, Rhode Island—Trustees of the Public Library here expect to establish an industrial museum in the library within a short time. According to prominent manufacturers many varied articles are manufactured in Pawtucket, and a display worthy of the city could be secured. Many of the citizens, it is said, are not aware of the variety of articles manufactured here, so it is planned to attach tags bearing the history of the articles.

Another progressive step being contemplated by the trustees is the inauguration of a course in American history. These lectures would be a part of the Americanization campaign being waged here, as they would be planned to appeal primarily to the alien element.

DUTCH CREWS ARRIVE

NEW YORK, New York—Dutch crews which will man the steamships Ryndam and Zeelandia, taken over by the United States for use as transports during the world war, arrived here yesterday on the Holland-America liner Noordam from Rotterdam. The vessels have just been released from transport duty and will be restored to the passenger service between The Netherlands and this country.

NEW DETENTION BARRACKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. **PORTLAND, Maine**—Added facilities for Portland's trans-Atlantic steamship business have been provided by the completion of the new \$65,000 immigrant detention barracks at House Island, and in the future this port will be able to provide suitable quarters for immigrants. The structure is built of brick, steel, and concrete.

LINERS TO BE RELEASED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The American passenger liners Finland, Kronland, and Louisville, formerly of the St. Louis, will be released from government service as soon as surveys for repairs have been made, the Shipping Board announces. All have been used as army transports. They are owned by the International Mercantile Marine.

NEGRO WORKMEN ATTACKED

NEW YORK, New York—Several persons were injured yesterday in a clash between Negro strike-breakers and white strikers on a construction job in Brooklyn. The police reserves were called, and four strikers were arrested, charged with intimidating men who wanted to work.

CAIRO COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. **CAIRO, Egypt (Thursday)**—With a view to reducing the high cost of living, the government has authorized a credit of £15,000 in order to establish a cooperative society for officials of ministries.

CAMPAIN AGAINST GRACIAS

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador—Honduran Government forces, under command of Gen. Theodoro Carrasco, have arrived at La Esperanza and will take the field at once in a campaign against the City of Gracias, which is held by revolutionary forces.

MR. WILSON REPLIES TO TREATY QUERIES

President Declares He Has No Power to Proclaim Peace—He Waits for Senate Action—Mr. Fall's Points Answered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Albert B. Fall, Senator from New Mexico, was the only member of the Foreign Relations Committee who had safeguarded himself against being cut off from extracting all the information he wanted from the President by having a set of written questions at the recent White House conference.

The Senator from New Mexico said that he had two or three theories, and the first question he would like to ask was whether the President did not have the power to declare that peace exists, and, as the President observed, that set the key, although Senator Fall warned him there were two or three different lines of questions.

Three of these questions dealt with whether the President alone, or with the aid of Congress, could not establish peace at once. Wasn't the treaty aside from the league, merely a set of rules to be observed after peace is established?

Having established peace in this way, could not the President appoint consuls in Germany forthwith and go on doing business with that country? He also wanted to be informed if the war could not be terminated even if two of the powers, one being the United States, should not ratify the treaty.

Mr. Fall received answers to his questions, but is not wholly satisfied and will discuss them on the floor of the Senate at an early date.

Appended are Senator Fall's questions and the replies made by President Wilson.

Without Power to Proclaim Peace

Q. 1. In your judgment, have you not the power and authority by proclamation to declare in appropriate words that peace exists, and thus restore the status of peace between the governments and peoples of this country and those with whom we declared war?

A. I feel constrained to say I reply to your first question not only that in my judgment I have not the power by proclamation to declare that peace exists, but that I could in no circumstances consent to take such a course prior to the ratification of a formal treaty of peace. I feel it due to perfect frankness to say it would, in my opinion, put a stain upon our national honor which we never could efface, if after sending our men to the battlefield to fight the common cause, we should abandon our associates in the war in the settlement of the terms of peace, and disassociate ourselves from all responsibility with regard to those terms.

I respectfully suggest that having said this, I have in effect answered also your second, third, and fourth questions, so far as I myself am concerned.

Q. 2. Could not in any event the power which declared war, that is, Congress, joined by the President, as you affirmed your approval to the declaration of war, by a resolution or act of Congress declare peace, as Germany did not declare war upon us?

Q. 3. Is not the pending treaty, aside from the league covenant, merely a set of agreed rules and regulations, to be observed after peace is established, and is not the state of war terminated merely by the filing of the first process verbal?

Q. 4. The state of war being thus terminated, by the filing of the process verbal, although we may not yet have ratified the treaty, Germany not having declared war upon us, could you not appoint or reappoint consular officers and agents in Germany and by a proclamation of the status of peace authorize our citizens and without further delay resume governmental relations with Germany? And would we not then be off of a war basis as to business?

Effect of Treaty Ratifications

Q. 5. The agreement of the signatories to the treaty is that: "From the coming into force of the present treaty, the state of war will terminate." And under Article 449, it is provided that as soon as the treaty shall have been ratified by Germany on the one hand and by three of the principal allied and associated powers on the other hand, the first process verbal of the deposit of ratification will be drawn and "from date of this first process verbal, the treaty will come into force between the high contracting parties who have ratified it." Am I correct in assuming: 1. That when three of the principal allied powers shall have ratified the treaty with Germany and the process verbal is filed, the League of Nations is then established? 2. That all the other provisions of the treaty with Germany are in full force as to such ratifying powers? 3. That as to the two remaining powers, should they not have ratified it (the one being the associated power—the United States), "the state of war will terminate," although the particular terms of the treaty itself will not be in force as to such non-ratifying powers? 4. That such last powers will not be members of the league until and unless thereafter they shall have either ratified the treaty or the league articles, or shall have been otherwise accepted into the league under the provisions of the league articles as they now stand or as they may be in force at the time of admission?

A. Permit me to answer your fifth question by saying that the provisions of the treaty to which you refer operate merely to establish peace between the powers ratifying, and that it is

questionable whether it can be said that the League of Nations is in any true sense created by the association of only three of the allied associated governments.

Reduction in Cost of Living

Q. 6. However desirable it might be to have the treaty immediately adopted with the articles of the covenant of the league as written, by what process will this, in view of your statement as to largely increased exports within the near future or within one or two more years, reduce in this country the rentals, cost of necessities, etc.?

A. In reply to your sixth question, I can only express the confident opinion that the immediate adoption of the treaty, along with the articles of the covenant of the league as written would certainly within the near future reduce the cost of living in this country as elsewhere, by restoring production and commerce to their normal strength and freedom.

Q. 7. Have you heard from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland, or either as to whether they will join the league, and when?

A. I have had no official information as to whether Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, or Switzerland will join the league.

Trade Licenses

Q. 8. Are you issuing, or allowing to be issued, en bloc or otherwise, licenses to do business with those recently our enemies, and are you allowing ships and cargoes to port of Germany their recent enemy ports to clear from our ports?

A. I answered your eighth question in reply to a question asked me at our conference the other day. (This question referred to licensing of exports to Germany.)

Q. 9. Have you requested consular representatives of other countries to act for us in Germany?

A. In February, 1917, Spain was requested to take charge of American interests in Germany through her diplomatic and consular representatives, and no other arrangement has since been made.

League Committee Plans

Q. 10. Among the documents forwarded on the 8th inst. to the chairman of the committee by yourself, under No. 6, following the final report of the commission upon the league articles, I find the following recommendations, to wit: "Resolved, That in the opinion of the commission, the president of the commission should be requested by the conference to invite seven powers, including two neutrals, to name representatives on a committee (a) to prepare plans for organization of the league; (b) to prepare plans for the establishment of the seat of the league; (c) to prepare plans and the agenda for the first meeting of the assembly." Was this committee appointed and have they reported tentatively to the commission or to yourself; and if so, is a copy of such report available?

A. The committee to prepare plans for the organization of the league, for the establishment of the seat of the league, and for the proceedings of the first meeting of the assembly, has been appointed, but has not reported.

Disposition of Captured Territory

Q. 11. Under Article 118 of the peace treaty, Part IV, there is a general renunciation of all German rights to territory formerly belonging to herself or to her allies and of a renunciation of all her rights, titles, and privileges outside of her boundaries as fixed by the treaty which she held as against the allied and associated powers. There is no mention apparently of the territory to any particular power or association of powers, but there is an understanding on the part of Germany to recognize and conform to the measures which may be taken "now or in the future by the principal allied and associated powers in agreement, where necessary, with third powers, in order to carry the above stipulation into effect."

To what nation, nations or association of nations does the territory re-nounced under this article go, aside from such portions as are specifically assigned to certain nations or plebiscite commissions by the particular articles of the German treaty; and by what character of title and part, if any, does the United States take, or has she taken, with reference to the disposition of such property?

A. Article 118 of the peace treaty, Part IV, under which Germany renounces all her rights to territory formerly belonging to herself or to her allies was understood, so far as special provisions were made in the treaty itself, its disposition, as constituting the principal allied and associated powers the authority by which such disposition should ultimately be determined. It conveys no title to those powers, but merely intrusts the disposition of the territory in question to their decision.

Trusteeship Vested in Powers

Q. 12. Article 119, section 1, of Part IV, reads: "Germany renounces in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights and titles over her overseas possessions." This appears to be a direct cession of the German overseas possessions to the principal allied and associated powers; of course the United States being the associated power, what character of title does the United States receive to any part of the overseas possessions ceded by Germany through Article 119?

A. Germany's renunciation in favor of the principal allied and associated powers of her rights and titles to her overseas possessions is meant similarly to operate as vesting in those powers a trusteeship with respect of their final disposition and government.

Q. 13. Has there as yet been any agreement, tentative or otherwise, as to the disposition of the government of such overseas possessions, or any

part of same, to which the United States is a party?

A. There has been a provisional agreement as to the disposition of these overseas possessions, whose confirmation and execution is dependent upon the approval of the League of Nations, and the United States is a party to that provisional agreement.

Provisional Agreement

Q. 14. Will you inform the committee whether, through an agreement between France and Great Britain, any disposition, or agreement for the disposition, of all or any part of the German overseas possessions, in Africa has been arrived at; and if so, whether the United States has, tentatively or otherwise, consented thereto, and whether possession has been taken by either France or Great Britain of any such German territory under any such agreement or tentative agreement?

A. The only agreement between France and Great Britain with regard to African territory, of which I am cognizant, concerns the redposition of rights already possessed by those countries to the continent. The provisional agreement referred to in the preceding paragraph covers all the German overseas possessions, in Africa as well as elsewhere.

Q. 15. Was it, or is it now contemplated that of the commission composed of five members to be chosen by the council of the League of Nations for the government of the Saar Basin, one of said commission to be a citizen of France, one a native of the Saar Basin and not a native of France, and the three countries other belonging to three countries other than France or Germany, there should be one American commissioner among the membership of five, and if so, why is it necessary that America should be represented on this commission?

A. No mention was made in connection with the settlement of the Saar Basin of the service of an American member of the commission of five to be set up there.

New Frontier Lines

Q. 16. Why should the United States be represented by one member of the commission for the settling of the new frontier lines of Belgium and Germany under Articles 34 and 35?

A. It was deemed wise that the United States should be represented by one member of the commission for settling the new frontier lines of Belgium and Germany, because of the universal opinion that America's representative would add to the commission a useful element of entirely disinterested judgment.

Q. 17. As Article 48 of the treaty provides for a boundary commission for the Saar Basin to be composed of five members, one appointed directly by France and one directly by Germany, why was it not provided that the other three, to be nationals of other powers, should each be named in the article, to be appointed by some particular countries, as is done with reference to the other two rather than to leave the selection of such three to the council of the League of Nations with the restrictive provisions that, the said three should be selected from nationals of other powers than France or Germany?

A. The choice of the commission for the Saar Basin was left to the Council of the League of Nations, because the Saar Basin is for 15 years to be directly under the care and direction of the League of Nations.

Boundary Commissions

Q. 18. Why was it necessary to provide in Article 83 that of the commission of seven members to fix the boundaries between Poland and the Czechoslovak State, one should be named by Poland, one by such Czechoslovak State, and the other named by the principal allied and associated powers, rather than that certain countries specifically named should nominate the five as well as the two?

A. Article 83 does in effect provide that five of the members of the commission of seven to fix the boundaries between Poland and Czechoslovakia should be nominated by certain countries, because there are five principal allied and associated powers, and the nomination of five representatives by those powers necessarily means the nomination of one representative by each of those powers.

Q. 19. Has such commission been appointed tentatively or otherwise, and has it proceeded to the performance of any of its duties either in a temporary manner or otherwise?

A. No such commission has yet been appointed. (The commission referred to is that for the fixing of the Polish boundaries.)

Q. 20. Why was it necessary to form a commission of four members, one designated by each of the United States, France, the British Empire, and Italy, to exercise authority over the plebiscite area of upper Silesia, that is to say, why was it necessary to name the United States as one of the four commissioners and then leave the decision of such commission to a majority vote?

A. It was deemed wise that the United States should have a representative on the commission set up to exercise authority over the plebiscite or upper Silesia, for the same reason that I have given with regard to the commission for settling the frontier line of Belgium and Germany.

VISCOUNT GREY'S CHAILING DATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. **LONDON, England (Thursday)**—The Foreign Office announces that Viscount Grey, who has recently agreed to represent Great Britain temporarily in Washington, District of Columbia, expects to sail for the United States on Sept. 6.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE IN BRITANNY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. **LONDON, England (Thursday)**—The Prime Minister, with Mrs. Lloyd George and some friends, left Waterloo yesterday for Brittany, where they expect to spend several weeks.

CHINA GIVEN NO VOICE IN DECISIONS

Dr. John C. Ferguson, Adviser to Chinese President, Tells Senate Committee of Lansing-Ishii Agreement and 21 Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After describing some of the former treaties of Japan and taking up in detail the agreement of 1898, under which Germany explicitly "promised forever" not to transfer to any other power her lease of Chinese territory, John C. Ferguson, adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic, continued his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Japan's Strangle-Hold on Peking

Black indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. According to declarations of Dr. John C. Ferguson, adviser to the President of China, in his testimony before the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States, Japan, since 1914, has made the following expansions of its holdings in China: It has extended to 29 years its leases of Port Arthur and Kiaochow and of railroads in those vicinities; has acquired important rights in the Yangtze Valley, in particular making the Hangchow Iron & Steel Company a Sino-Japanese concern; has secured the Taiyeh iron mines, from which most of the iron is obtained for two Japanese iron works; has exacted China's promise not to develop or give another country the right to develop docks and harbors at Fukien, opposite Formosa; has taken over a railroad and acquired rights of mines, and of owning steam hands in Manchuria and Mongolia; has come into control of six mining districts in Manchuria and three in Kirin, and has secured the right to connect the Kirin-Changchun Railroad with the Korean border and to extend it west to Chaoyang in Mongolia. These railroads, Dr. Ferguson says, are of strategic but not of commercial value.

with special reference to the effect of the treaty and the League of Nations on China.

Frank B. Brandegee (R.), Senator from Connecticut, questioned Dr. Ferguson about the Lansing-Ishii agreement.

"The version given out by the Chinese was different from the Japanese version, was it not?" he asked.

"Yes," replied Dr. Ferguson. "Mr. Millard made the statement that the Japanese translation gave the impression of paramountcy. Was that correct?"

"I think it would be more correct to say 'special interest' rather than paramount interest," said Dr. Ferguson, who explained that the Chinese made their own version, which corresponded more nearly to the American version.

China Made Its Own Version

"The Japanese interpreted the agreement to mean that Japan had a political influence in the affairs of China. I place no importance in 'paramount.' The Chinese Government recognized the probable fact that the United States would minimize the effect of the agreement and the Japanese Government would make it as great as possible, and to protect itself, it made its own version, which is its own interpretation."

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, called attention to the fact that Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, declined to admit the word "influence," but that the Japanese used a word to indicate influence in the Japanese version.

Dr. Ferguson said the Chinese Government was much embarrassed by the two interpretations given by the American and Japanese legations, the American legation seeking to confirm the policy of the open door and equal opportunity, and the Japanese seeking to emphasize Japan's "special interest" in China. For that reason China issued her statement.

Chinese Not Consulted

"At that time this government had stated the principles of self-determination and the protection of weak nations to China," asked Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California. "They were given out by the American legation."

"Was China asked to participate in the Lansing-Ishii agreement?"

"No." "Was China consulted by the United States regarding its provisions?" "No."

"Did China know about the disposition of the fate of China until after it was signed?"

"Absolutely not." "In regard to the 21 demands, did Japan at the first enjoin silence upon China?"

"An explicit demand was made by the Japanese Minister, who presented it to the President of China."

"When it had become known to the other powers and specifically denied by Japan?"

"Yes." "Subsequent to that time when it

had become sufficiently public for the powers to make inquiries, Japan made a statement to the powers?"

"She gave her version to the several powers."

"Accurate or distorted?"

Three Versions Given

"There were three versions," said Dr. Ferguson. "The original as handed to the President, Jan. 18, 1915, by the Japanese Minister, contained five groups. It was about this that China was commanded to keep still. The second one was the incorrect version communicated to the other powers in response to their inquiry. The third version, the revised demand of April 25, 1915, omitted Group 5, but provided that several 'items under Group 5 should be arranged by the exchange of notes. The most notable reference in it was the omission of any notice to be given to any third power."

"From the first to the final conference which led to the ultimate demand as discussed between China and Japan, the 21 demands presented in January were used as the basis. China wanted to whittle these down so as to give away as little as possible, and the result was the third version. Through the American legation, China was advised not to accede to these demands. Dr. Reimack, the Minister, is a warm friend of China's."

"After that the disposition of China took place without consulting her," continued Senator Johnson.

"Yes, and in that connection I have great personal fear that arrangements under regional understandings in the League of Nations would be used to include this and perhaps other agreements."

Pressure on China

Replying to a question by Senator Brandegee as to the nature of the pressure which Japan brought to bear to gain China's assent to the 21 demands, Dr. Ferguson said that the whole course was really decided on April 26 and that there were military and naval preparations before the ultimatum on May 7. During the interval there were parleys and no changes in what had been decided upon. On two occasions Japan threatened that if her request was not agreed to she would withdraw her promise to restore Kiaochow.

Senator Brandegee: "Threatened to break her treaty? In writing?"

"No, but later communicated it in writing to the legations."

Dr. Ferguson put into the records China's statement of the whole case up to the date of signing, May 25.

Claude A. Swanson, Democrat, Senator from Virginia, asked Dr. Ferguson to give his interpretation of the Lansing-Ishii agreement.

"Personally I regard the Lansing-Ishii agreement as most unfortunate and out of keeping with American traditions."

The Root-Takahira agreement, he said, was made without consulting China, but it was all right.

"What special rights did the Lansing-Ishii agreement give to Japan?" asked Senator Swanson.

"The Root-Takahira plan followed up the Hay policy, and whether China was consulted or not made little dif-

ference. The Lansing-Ishii agreement brings in something which directly affects China by saying that territorial propinquity creates special relations between the countries. That is very broad. On this basis Japan is recognized as having special interests in China. How can you maintain on one hand the open door and on the other say that on the ground of propinquity Japan has special interests? As between a weak and a strong country there is only one inference, that is, it is threatening."

Dr. Ferguson refused to say that the position of the United States and Mexico was analogous.

"The Lansing-Ishii agreement gives a guarantee of territorial integrity," said Senator Swanson.

"No stronger than before. It makes a reiteration."

"Japan also reiterated her adherence to the open-door policy?" "Yes. The Root-Takahira agreement was to protect China's interests. It would have been courteous to have asked China, but as both parties were promulgating a benevolent purpose, such a lack did not give offense. It is very clear that in presenting the 21 points without consent of the United States, Japan was acting in direct violation of the Root-Takahira agreement. The Root-Takahira agreement was undertaken on our initiative, the Lansing-Ishii agreement on Japan's initiative. The Lansing-Ishii agreement recognizes Japan's special interest in Manchuria, which is contiguous to Korea and in Fukien opposite Formosa."

Viscount Ishii Prevailed

Questioned as to his statement that the initiative of the Lansing-Ishii agreement had come from Japan, Dr. Ferguson stated that Mr. Lansing had thought it would be well for Japan to reaffirm her policy of non-interference because of the disturbed condition, and Viscount Ishii countered that he was willing, but wanted to add that because of her position Japan had a special interest. Secretary Lansing objected, but it was afterward included.

George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire—What means were the Chinese permitted to use in presenting their case at Paris? Were they limited in counsel?

"Not officially, so far as I know."

"Of what character was the limitation?"

"That it was inadvisable to have foreign advisers."

"Was any other nation limited in its advisers?"

"It was said that it would be better for China's case."

"How was the final decision communicated to China's delegates?"

"It came through the American delegation."

"In writing?" "No, verbally."

"Who was the messenger?" "I know only through hearsay, from returned delegates."

"Who do they say it was?" "Ray Stannard Baker."

Dr. Ferguson said he was informed from the same sources that Articles 156, 157, and 158 were drafted by a Japanese member of the drafting committee.

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**THE WINDOW
OF THE WORLD**

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

La Huchette

A notice posted up at the corner of the Vieux Marché de Rouen informs the passer-by that a little property at Saint-Denis-le-Thibault is on the market. Nothing so far very noticeable in such an advertisement, but it goes on to state the name of the house, La Huchette, and adds, in brackets, "Madame Bovary" by Gustave Flaubert. As everybody knows, Flaubert drew his characters from life. Madame Bovary was Madame Delamare. She lived at Ry, 30 miles from Rouen. Rodolphe was Louis Canivet. He lived at La Huchette, Saint-Denis-le-Thibault. The notice on the market-place wall describes the house as having a study, a kitchen, a dining room, and on the first floor five rooms with fireplaces. The notary entrusted with the sale is Mr. Robert Lerris and he has his office in Ry. It would be interesting to know how many of the votaries of Flaubert have tapped at his door to make inquiries. By this time probably La Huchette belongs to one of them.

The "Lame Ducks" of the Fleet

How the Lion was saved and the Marlborough repaired in six weeks' time, after having been torpedoed at Jutland, was part of the magnificent story told at Newcastle the other day at the final meeting of the North East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders. The dockyard work accomplished in incredibly short spaces of time in one of the very finest chapters of labor's war record. It is Rear Admiral Slayter, Admiral Superintendent's, testimony to the time that it earned the gratitude not only of the navy, but of the whole Empire. Owing to its docking accommodation, the Tyne became the natural refuge of "lame ducks" from the fleet. The Lion after Dogger Bank had 1500 square feet of her outer bottom plating damaged, and arrived in the river, drawing 37 feet forward. The vessel was heeled over eight degrees to enable four coffer dams to be fitted, and the latter were then pumped dry. One hundred and fifty tons of concrete, with which the damaged parts had been filled, had to be blasted out. Repairs to the Lion occupied seven weeks. As for the Marlborough, she became incapacitated at a most crucial period when time was of the utmost importance. The firm to which the work was entrusted promised they would do it in six weeks. Many people laughed at the very idea. But the men on the job agreed among themselves practically to live on it until it was completed. Messing and sleeping arrangements were provided on a very close basis. They worked from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. with intervals only for meals, a small night shift carrying on. A special boat service was run for the transport of material to the dock and the vessel was undocked in six weeks' time according to promise.

A Well-Earned Tribute

Apparently the American Secretary of War has a wholesome regard for the editorial blue pencil, or else sufficient thrift to make him hesitate at sprinkling his copy with matter that he knows will be sternly crossed out. In a letter to the editor of the Duluth Herald, concerning the soldiers' newspaper, the Stars and Stripes, he says right out that he finds it difficult to speak of that breezy journal which found its way right up to the edge of No Man's Land, without using more superlatives than "the remarkable young man in charge of that publication would tolerate." He does say, however, speaking of its staff whom he considered it a privilege to meet, that he doubted if there were any existence of self-forgetfulness and disregard of rank which surpassed that of the men on the Stars and Stripes. He added that, so far as he knew, there was no interference with its editorial policy, that it was first, last, and always a paper of and by and for the soldier, and that he had yet to hear the first serious criticism against the newspaper which these soldiers were able to make under discouraging conditions. Secretary Baker announced in this letter that, working in conjunction with the former editors of the Stars and Stripes, he had prepared, and sent to Congress a proposed bill to permit the entire surplus of the paper to be turned over to the education of French orphans, a work in which American soldiers have been greatly interested, in accordance with the wishes of the paper's staff.

Farming Out a Job

A new way to "get rich quick" has been discovered by the longshoremen of Genoa, Italy, who as a result of a recent strike completely changed their status in the short spell of but 24

hours. This remarkable transformation was accomplished through the simple expedient of obtaining a wage increase far in excess of the regular laborer's wage and then immediately subletting their jobs to other men at the regular wage of the day. In consequence of this piece of diplomatic manipulation, these men are paying others to do their work and giving them about one-third of what they are themselves being paid, on the assumption that they are doing the same work. The idea seems, moreover, not to be confined to the longshoremen at Genoa, though they constitute an exaggerated example of its operation, but to represent a plan that has found much favor among certain workers during the recent Labor troubles in Italy.

The Tapestries Return to Mantua

Back to Mantua have come the nine tapestries, done from paintings by Raphael, that the Austrian conqueror took away in 1866. Inspired by and illustrating the lives of St. Peter and St. Paul, and repaired by the artful needle of Signora Antonia Carré-Lovenzini, whose broiery was so perfect that the poet Eugenio Callides dedicated a sonnet to her, the recovered tapestries are on exhibition in the galleries of the Ducal Palace, whence they were taken and where they now return after a long visit in Vienna. Modern critics, seeing them for the first time in their old environment, are in disagreement as to the relation of the hangings to the architecture of the palace. One critic finds that the warmth and vivacity of the tapestries is out of harmony with the severity and coldness of the architectural setting; another sees them from another angle and holds that the neo-classicism of the palace gives the tapestries their best effectiveness as rich and vivid designs in color. The question is after all a matter of taste; and Mantua is too well satisfied to have regained a beautiful and long lost work of art to be much disturbed by disagreements between critics.

The Castles of Ludwig

When the negotiations between the new government in Bavaria and the ex-monarch Ludwig III in Switzerland are brought to a conclusion, Bavaria will probably own the three great castles built by King Ludwig II in the career of extravagance that led to his deposition. Tourists have profited for the upkeep of the castles beyond the income of the Bavarian royal family, and for a good many years they have been exhibition places earning a yearly income from the fees of travelers. The three castles are Neuschwanstein, dominating an elevation in true medieval fashion in the Bavarian Highlands, Herrenchiemsee, an imitation of the great palace of Versailles, and Linderhof, a rococo palace some seven miles from Oberammergau. Taken together they are undoubtedly the most gorgeous trio of palaces built by any modern ruler; the wild career of Ludwig adds to their interest, and each palace is a splendid and vastly expensive advertisement of his personal idiosyncrasies. Here, and particularly at Neuschwanstein, itself modeled to suggest the Wartburg Castle of Wagner's Thuringia, where Tannhäuser competes for the Landgrave's prize, are everywhere costly proofs of Ludwig's friendship for Wagner in paintings showing scenes from the operas, and painted by the foremost artists of Bavaria. The Wagner influence is found in the other castles, but at Linderhof and Herrenchiemsee the expensive proofs that Ludwig considered himself another Louis XIV predominate in decorations and accessories that reflect the period of the grand Louis. But Ludwig never got much joy out of any of his palaces; he wandered restlessly from one to another.

MELON TIME

Dey's some folks likes de winter,
Some finds de autumn prime,
But I, when I see a choosin'
Takes watermelon time.

I likes de cool of winter
In dese here southern states;
I likes de gen'rous autumn
When 'coons an' 'simmons waits.

But in ma own opinion
Dey simply can't compare
With summer on de hillside
An' melon patches fair.

I reckon ev'ry darkey
Dat risky feelin' knows,
A-cuttin' of a melon
Straight to its heart of rose.

Outsides may be deceitful,
Dey's no sure way to guess;
You shuts yo' eyes an' tries one,
An' hopes it's for de bes'.

An' if you're disappointed,
Dey's one moah thing to do:
Jus' keep straight on a huntin'
De melon meant for you!

METAMORPHOSIS OF THE AMERICAN "GOB"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
"Twas only yesterday, so to speak, that thousands and thousands of us 'gobs' were tramping down the dusty roads of some newly made town to one of Josephus' Daniels' navy camps. 'Twas there we learned how to 'pipe down,' how to 'hit the deck,' how to enjoy navy 'chow,' and how we did eat!—how to do 'squads right,' and 'squads left,' how to 'swab the decks,' how to come to 'attention' as 'Old Glory' went either up or down the flagpole located in the middle of the campus, how to be 'mess strikers,' how to do a bit of guard duty on a rainy night, how to balance the 'fat' hat on our heads and feel 'comfittily' in those wide-bottom trousers with the 13 buttons—and weren't they wide!—and, by no means least, how to wash out a formerly snowy-white suit of 'whites' after having spent five long melting days 'coaling ship.'"

TOMMY AS WEAVER OF TAPESTRIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—How to provide congenial and economically justifiable employment for the men and youths of every conceivable temperament, inclination, and occupation who went forth in the great citizen army, is a problem that has been and still is capable of an infinite of solutions. The War Memorials Tapestry Guild may well become the means not only of providing artistic outlet to many talented, disabled men, but also of giving fresh impetus to one of England's ancient arts.

The guild, which is under the presidency of the Earl of Plymouth, and which has the valuable assistance of Sir George Frampton, R. A., as Honorable Director of Works, is designed "to train and employ disabled soldiers with artistic instincts to weave tapestries in the manner of the finest of those surviving from the past, but specially designed as records and memorials of the great war."

England, though never producing tapestry upon such an elaborate scale as Flanders and France, has been a tapestry-making country since the first half of the fourteenth century, the early weavers being distributed locally up and down the countryside, doing work for their patrons in their immediate neighborhood.

In the middle of the fourteenth century one William Sheldon, after having trained a man in the technicalities of the craft in the Low Countries, started looms at his own expense on his estate in Warwickshire, and produced here the beautiful tapestry maps to be seen in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and in York Museum. This factory is supposed to have lingered on till the seventeenth century, when, under the patronage of King James I, the famous one at Mortlake came into being. Weavers and their families came over from The Netherlands and settled and worked here, and in 1630 Charles I bought Raphael's cartoons of the "Acts of the Apostles" as pattern models for the weavers. These were reproduced many times, and are still found in English homes.

Expansion of the Industry

Mortlake factory ceased to exist in 1703, but the craft never became completely lost, as some of the weavers continued in small factories, notably those of Lambeth and Soho. These isolated endeavors continued throughout the eighteenth century, during which the works of Paul Saunderson and Parisot were best known. In the nineteenth century low warp works were started at Windsor in 1872, only to be closed in 1880, while William Morris established high warp looms at Merton Abbey. The better looms still continue, and have produced most exquisite work. Morris secured Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Bart., and Mr. Walter Crane as designers for many of his best pieces.

It is this continuity of the art from the early dawn of English national life which the promoters of the present guild are seeking to carry on and develop into a robust activity. They believe that the soil of English taste, which was only half-prepared when William Morris and others sought to revive tapestry weaving, is now, to use their own words, "enriched and cultivated." How far their expectations are correct none can definitely foretell, but it is reassuring to note that orders have already been received from Lord Glenconner, Mr. J. B. Lee, and Mr. Harry Henderson, while others are said to be awaiting the actual starting of the industry. Amongst these orders is one for tapestries which will cost some £18,000 to produce.

An exhibition of commemorative designs has been opened at the Agnew Galleries in Bond Street, with a view to providing actual designs for work, and to show how, "while subject to the spirit and rules of true decorative art, the new tapestries must not shun their own age." The beautiful "Angels of Mons" by Maurice Griffenhagen, A. R. A., intensely symbolic of the stolid pluck of the English soldier, the bold design by Byam Shaw, R. W. S., for the border of a regimental inscription; the simple impressive force and pathos displayed in "How They Brought the Good News to Courtrai," by F. Cayley Robinson, R. W. S.; the quiet and arresting directness of Sydney Lee's "Moorland Shrine"; the modernly beautiful "Road to Peace," with its skilled combination of blue, white, violet, and brown, by Walter Bayes; "Dawn," by Charles Sims, R. A., respondent with soft orange and fine workmanship; and the dignified panel by Reginald Frampton, R. A., and his students, entitled "The Communion at the Front," replete with medieval feeling, are only a few of the works exhibited.

But it is important to remember that if a real revival of tapestry is to be attempted in England, artists must be developed who think in tapestry, and so design with the right aim and feeling. Good as may be the pictorial designs available, this is essential if the finished products are to be real tapestry decorations.

Soldiers Adept in Art

The actual training of the soldier weavers has already begun, and is being carried on at the L. C. C. Central School of Arts and Crafts, where, through the kindness of Mr. F. V. Burridge, R. E., A. R. C. A., the principal, The Christian Science Monitor representative was given some details of the scheme of tuition and allowed to see the beautifully light and airy workroom. There the ex-soldiers were busily employed in mastering the details of their new craft. The men, who had formerly pursued the most widely varied avocations, were

one and all full of enthusiasm and cheerful expectation; and it was surprising to notice what they had already accomplished in drawing and color blending, as well as in actual weaving, after—in some cases—only a month's training.

A progressive form of teaching has been devised by which, with one year's instruction, the men should be able to undertake the real work of weavers. It is always understood, however, that the intensive training of one year cannot make a complete craftsman. In addition to the technical training given, the men are also taught drawing and design, including the all important question of color. Full use is made of the Victoria and Albert Museum for the study of Arras, Mortlake, Soho, Morris, and other tapestries, and the teachers are keenly interested in helping their ex-soldier pupils to become imbued with those qualities of head and heart and hand which alone can make a real tapestry worker.

It has been found that a certain proportion of applicants—only for various reasons—can rise to the skill necessary for the highest class of tapestry weaver. To provide employment for the remainder, they are being taught the weaving of finely designed rugs and similar tapestries of work. The head of one of the leading furnishing and decorating firms in London is so convinced of the demand for handmade work of this description, that he has expressed himself as prepared to employ considerable numbers of men when trained.

Lord Sackville has very kindly offered the King's stables at Knoll to be converted into workshops, if the expected support is forthcoming. Craftsmen could not well have better or more fitting surroundings than those provided by this old-time treasure house set in the midst of its splendid park.

EVEN HOMER NODS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

No doubt Capt. Frank Brinkley, royal artillery, founder of The Japan Mail, was an exceptionally astute sinologist; witness his contributions to the Encyclopedia Britannica in collaboration with less erudite Japanese, and his own magnum opus, "Japan and China," the latter certainly seeming to establish him as an authority on Asiatic ceramics.

But Brinkley most amusingly slipped once. There went to Tokyo a wealthy American collector of pottery and his friends arranged a tiffin at the Rokumeikan club, with a rich Japanese collector as chairman.

One of the party was himself a potter, but of attainments and wealth which fully qualified him for a plate. The table had, for its one ornament, a superb "dragon's blood" vase; seemingly a rare treasure from the Ming circa of China.

Brinkley, being called upon for a few remarks, took for his theme that vase and almost tearfully regretted the loss of an art which had given such beautiful gems to the world: "For," said he, "you know that it is now impossible to reproduce paste, glaze or decoration."

When he had sat down, Makuzu, the professional potter, winked at the chairman, received a responsive wink, rose and taking the vase in his hands chipped a flake of the glaze from the bottom, revealing the trademark "Makuzu."

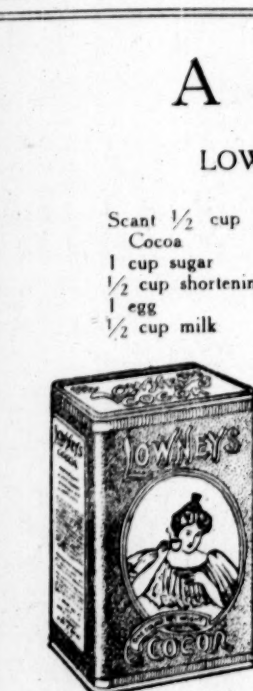
OLD LANDMARKS TO BE PRESERVED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

RIVERSIDE, California.—A movement is on here for the preservation of a number of the old landmarks of the vicinity, buildings and spots intimately connected with the early days of southern California. The plan is being fostered by the local chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Pioneer Society.

The first project to be undertaken is the restoration of the old Rubidoux home, an adobe structure, which was built by Indian labor three-quarters of a century ago. The Rubidoux family was one of the most prominent of the early Spanish residents, and the home was a social center for the interior section. Many of the notable events of history of the period just previous to the forty-niners are more or less intimately connected with this old building which in recent years has been abandoned and has begun to crumble away.

After the work of restoration is completed, it is probable the building will serve as a nucleus for a pioneer museum for the housing of many relics of the early days.



At your grocer's.

A NEW ENGLAND CLAMBAKE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It will never happen again—the generous clambake of jocular memory! What matter that it cannot be repeated? "Enough if in our hearts." Surely its memory will linger long in the hearts of those who shared it.

Our twin cities on a foaming, manufacturing river "down in Maine" have attracted a heterogeneous population. Among the many who comprise that population—sturdy Scots (the burr yet in their speech), quick, comely Irish lasses still missing Dublin or green lanes, dark-skinned sons of Italy or Greece—among all these are certain fixed gulfs, yet no studied effort can ever bridge. Yet when the Board of Trade announced, one year, a September holiday in the two cities, for a mammoth clambake down the river at the Port, every store and shop straightway voted to close its doors and go to the "bake."

The steamer which was to take us down the green, winding river of history, with all its intrinsic charm was sent from the harbor, where her island schedule was interrupted for the day. A few early watchers saw her tie up at the swaying river wharf, and hastened to spread word that "the boat's in—hurry up!"

The picknickers hurried. Eighty-three saw the last comers safely (though breathlessly) on board the Pilgrim. Friends welcomed each other in their several languages, in happy holiday mood; small boys in temporarily spick and span suits darted here and there. The whistles blew, we were off!

The Arrival

Down the river the Pilgrim wound her way, past woods and meadows, hailed now and then by a flutter of aprons from a white farmhouse or by some passing skiff. An hour later the gangplank was thrown out, and 1000 picknickers streamed forth into the dusty paths of the Port for a mile walk to its headland, where, since Indian times, every important bake has been held. Past quaint cottages, with garden posies vivid and sturdy in the salt air; past discarded lobster pots; down clamshell-strewn bits of road, we finally reached the great, grassy bluff where several blue-overalled fishermen were tending a huge fire. The company scattered to its own pleasures, while busy preparations went on.

Such preparations! A bed perhaps 25 by 40 feet had been raked smooth, large flat stones were laid, and for several hours the men who tended a fire of driftwood and timbers raked it carefully so that the rocks everywhere were sunken hot, and even the seasoned fishermen walked gingerly near that area. By 10 o'clock dripping piles of seaweed were thrown on to the hissing rocks. Then came the ingredients of the bake—35 bushels of clams; 1500 lobsters, weed-green and glistening; barrels of new potatoes, 75 dozen eggs, piles of unhusked green corn—all deftly guided by the master of the bake and his dozen assistants into exactly the right places on the pyre. Over the spread food more seaweed was packed; the fringes were carefully tucked in, and huge tarpaulins placed above the whole.

The sun climbed higher and higher. Groups of white-clad guests strolled along the beach or over the cliffs; drowsy youngsters in the shade clutched their mothers' dresses and frequently inquired when the "picnic" would begin. After the manner of all "watched pots" that feast took its own time in arriving at the delectable stage. The sturdy, blue-overalled helpers guarded it solemnly, now prodding a weedy hummock, now stirring a bit of flaming wood as though they had no concern whatever for so minor an affair as dinner, whether theirs or ours.

The Big Moment

About 2 o'clock word swept over the headland that the bake was uncovering. Tarpaulins were off, steaming masses of damp brown weed were being flung aside, cautiously as to the final layer, and the "bake" was pronounced complete. Then, group by group, falling into jostling lines, we approached the rapidly denuded "bed" for our dinners. Ours was the honor of being the largest assembly ever feasted there; for 1500 of us were served in record-breaking time. Several rough benches were put up where we should pass, each person helped himself to a shiny, new 12-quart milkpan, and went down the line of sun-browned men. The first of them handed out a lobster apiece, all red and delicious; the next man offered a scoopful of clams (on the same plate, if you please); farther along some one

uncovered the hot, roasted eggs, making a great joke of it when occasionally one was dropped.

There was green corn, plenty of big pilot crackers and lemonade, while from the last helper in the line came a tiny wooden plate holding butter, salt, and pepper, as well as a paper napkin. We ate at once. Gay French-Canadian patois rose from many groups, mingled with the careful English of those whose fathers had settled this part of the coast in Indian days. Scottish accents blended with "down east" voices. There was a little breeze over the water; the air was redolent with a salty, weedy tang, and below us was a long line of people still waiting to be fed.

The feast nearly over, word again flew that there were extra lobsters in one untouched mound of seaweed. "One to take home for supper!" Sure enough, about 400 plump crustaceans were smilingly handed out to those who sought them promptly. Then the picnic fragments were gathered, a wee bonfire flamed where the great fire had blazed only a few hours earlier, and after a final, lingering look at the green headland with sea and sky beyond, we made our way back to the wharf and the 5 o'clock boat. The breeze had become chill by now; this time the upper deck was deserted, but happily we sought the sheltered places of the boat, and from one group of young tenor voices gathered in the forward cabin rose the old melodies: "Suwanee River," "Kentucky Babe," "Seeing Nellie Home," and others "by request," while the laden Pilgrim threaded her way up the river straight into the heart of the sunset.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 878)

Grievances of Indians

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In behalf of the Indian race, I thank you for the many splendid stories, poems, and current news items on our Indians that have appeared from time to time in The Christian Science Monitor.

It is unbelievable how Congress passed an Indian Appropriation Bill increased to \$15,000,000, carrying a rider to lease millions of Indians' lands without the Indians' knowledge or consent!

Legislation to prohibit the spread of the peyote drug habit, and to grant full citizenship to American Indians is delayed and delayed!

These things are unjust; and we do protest.

Senator King introduced a bill looking toward extinguishing the Ute Indian title to 250,000 acres of their grazing lands! This was done a month after the armistice was signed and our Indian soldiers were just returning to America!

(Signed) GERTRUDE BONNIN, Secretary-Treasurer and Editor General, The American Indian Magazine, Washington, District of Columbia, Aug. 5, 1919.

(No. 879)

Arthur Cummock of Lowell
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the article of today's The Christian Science Monitor, entitled, "T. R. in College Athletics," on page 3, reference is made to "Arthur Cummock of Worcester." That I wish to correct, for Arthur Cummock was in Lowell, Massachusetts, at the time he was captain of the Harvard football team which led Harvard to victory. I understand he is now a resident of New York City. I felt I wanted "honor where honor was due."

(Signed) (Mrs.) HELEN M. SNYDER, Lowell, Massachusetts, Aug. 7, 1919.

CHOCOLATE AND VANILLA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The best authorities are agreed that taffy pudding, whipped syllabub and gooseberry fool are losing ground, and that their place is being taken by ice cream. This momentous result has been brought about by the prodigious industry of the American cow, aided by the tireless and inexhaustible ingenuity of the American chemist, so that today ice cream is one of the pillars of domestic economy. The question has been raised whether the cow or the chemist were first in the field. Beyond a doubt, there can be no ice cream without the cow's cooperation, and equally the cow has long done nicely without the chemist. It is pleasant to know, however, that the cows have little feeling about the matter, not being by nature contentious, but rather of a bland and ruminative disposition, while the chemists are too busy and too enlightened for an unprofitable controversy. Even before the armistice, the grateful picture was afforded of the chemist and the cow walking hand in hand as they pursued a common ambition of refreshment.

Equally important a figure is he that dispenses ice cream, not the great man who superintends and directs its sale by millions of cool tons, but he who, surrounded by glass, gleaming silver, and Petician marbles that incarnate the Caesars' banquet hall, sells it across the monumental counter to all and sundry. His technical skill is remarkable, for so high a point has the art reached that he must remember a list of names a yard long and be ready at a second's notice to explain them to the curious and dispense them to the hungry. We think that on this side the ice-cream sellers sometimes pay the penalty of their genius and devise too many and too cryptic names for their delightful wares. Customers of nice discriminations, those that are instinctively refined, have been known to stand balancing for as much as half an hour, uncertain whether to take Frozen Rainbow or Chocolate Peary, and in the end to go away unfilled.

The reader at once perceives that this system of nomenclature is full of perils to the trade, for supposing the day to be warm, a good many customers might appear who had this tendency to nice distinctions.

He stared moodily out of the window and in his abstraction stuck his thumb in the strawberry ice cream (the third can to the left), then turning, said his work brought to him many disquieting reflections. Had we, he asked, considered the effects on the consumer's figure of an unreasonable consumption of ice cream? Staggered by a world-problem that we had overlooked, we essayed to comfort the ice-cream man by pointing out that however globular might become the public, such a thing was good for business and—but he said that he was talking in the abstract and that his personal interests were as nothing beside those of the public. Besides, he pointed out, even on a selfish and utilitarian basis the thing might be by no means an advantage. He proceeded to point out that the effect would be simply awful if the public's figure took on such proportions that customers could no longer enter the doors and then (crescendo) where would the ice-cream business be? No, he assured us, his business is far less bland and comforting than the unthinking public suppose it to be. We tried to cheer him and said that surely to a man of imagination like himself, his trade brought many a pretty picture of the country: the dappled, tranquil fields, the sweet breath of the cows, their big, calm eyes, the measured, hollow rasp of their jaws grinding the cud. The perfume of the grass and flowers, the daffodils, the daisy, the lemon verbenas—

But the ice-cream man said that any cow that ate lemon verbenas would work a radical change in the business.



By Appointment
JEWELLERS TO
HIS MAJESTY
THE KING

THE JEWELLED AND GOLD
SWORD OF HONOUR
PRESENTED TO GENERAL JOHN
J. PERSHING, G.C.B., COM-
MANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY
FORCES, BY THE CORPORATION
OF THE CITY OF LONDON,
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DEPARTMENT OF
FOOD ADVOCATEDFederal Government Should Have
Control of Every Institution
Handling Edibles, Says Offi-
cial, Now as During the WarSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—A department of food, federal-controlled, is one of the means of taking care of the food crisis, according to James B. Stafford, food administrator for the county of Erie during the war and now city food agent in charge of the sale of government foodstuffs.

"The method of food distribution is on the verge of revolution," said Mr. Stafford. "Food is the most essential thing, and the government ought to protect the people. I believe that every institution having anything to do with food should be licensed and placed directly under the control of the federal government."

"The department of food should include the sealers of weights and measures, markets and everything pertaining to receiving and distribution of foods. The control of food is just as necessary today as during the war."

Mr. Stafford believes in any event that the milk distribution should be city-controlled and by zones.

"The health department should be held responsible for the quality and cleanliness of the products," he says. "The cash and carry system should be reestablished. The cost of bottles is a great item in the overhead charges. Bottles, furthermore, are not always clean. I am in favor of establishing depots where the housewife may go, with her sanitary receptacle, and buy her supply of milk on the cash-and-carry plan."

Beef Profits Shown

Retailer's Gain Found to Approximate
1 1/2 Cents a PoundSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—More than 100 retailers, wholesalers, cattle dealers, and others were present yesterday in Baneuil Hall at a demonstration designed to show the rate of profit obtained by retail butchers from the sale of beef. A side of beef was prepared for sale in the usual way, in the presence of all the witnesses, and it was found that the retail profit averaged approximately 1 1/2 cents a pound. The cattleman, before the test was made, were of opinion that they had been getting less than other interests in the meat trade.

Wholesale profits will next be investigated, in order that afterward the profits of the packers may be determined.

The demonstration was conducted by the State Commission on Necessaries of Life, which announced yesterday that it had prevented ice shortages in many places. The commission also announced that it had found a number of dealers selling sugar at more than 11 cents a pound and had notified them to reduce prices to that figure at once.

The large amount of sugar seized recently by federal representatives was released yesterday on representations that it was being held for export. It is estimated that nearly \$100,000 worth of army blankets have been sold here to date.

New York Food Sale

Surplus Army Supplies Attract Large
Numbers of Purchasers

NEW YORK, New York—The municipal authorities yesterday in 23 schoolhouses placed on sale at low prices 400 carloads of surplus foodstuffs purchased from the War Department. The offerings included baked beans, peas, condensed milk, and tomatoes. Long before the "retail stations" were opened at 10 o'clock, thousands were in line.

Egg Board Is Indicted

CLEVELAND, Ohio—An indictment against the Cleveland Butter and Egg Board, charging violation of the Valentine Anti-Trust Law, was returned yesterday by the special county grand jury investigating food and profiteering in Cleveland. While no officers were named in the indictment, a capias was to be issued for the arrest of G. O. Davis, president of the board.

CONFIRMATION OF
PALMER PREMATURE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Confirmation of A. Mitchell Palmer to be Attorney-General of the United States was made on Wednesday by the Senate through mistake. It was discovered yesterday, and the action may be reconsidered. While there has been opposition to Mr. Palmer, favorable action was unanimously reported by the Judiciary Committee, and the Senate had been expected to approve.

It was explained that when the executive session began on Wednesday, a long list of nominations of postmasters was sent to the presiding officer's desk. A motion that they be approved without reading was adopted. By mistake, the nomination of Mr. Palmer was included, but this was not discovered until yesterday upon examination of the executive clerk's record.

ADOPTION IS ASKED
OF 300,000 ORPHANSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Americans are asked through the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, to adopt 300,000 orphans in that part of the world who must be cared for by

American philanthropy until they become self-supporting.

John W. Mace, assistant general field secretary of the committee, says information of the need of these orphans has just been received from Dr. James L. Barton in Constantinople. Their maintenance will cost \$180 each. Many orphanages and refugee homes are compelled to refuse worthy applicants because of inadequate food.

"America is the only hope of these children," says Mr. Mace. "Immediate response and decisive action is imperative, as destructive forces are alert and deadly. It means that our annual budget will have to be at least \$54,000,000. The care of 300,000 orphans is a tremendous challenge. We might shrink from it but for our conviction that the people of prosperous, Christian America, whose children know practically nothing of destitution and suffering, will respond nobly."

DR. CARL MUCK IN
VOLUNTARY EXILE

NEW YORK, New York—Dr. Karl

Muck, former leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who was ordered interned as an enemy alien on April 5, 1918, and confined at Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia, during the war, yesterday boarded the steamship Frederick VIII for Copenhagen.

Department of Justice agents stated that Dr. Muck was brought here from Georgia "a day ago" in custody of a department agent, on his promise to return to Germany. Dr. Muck, who was accompanied by his wife, had stopped at a local hotel during his brief stay here.

Dr. Muck was held to be an enemy alien despite his claims to Swiss citizenship, which were supported by the Swiss Legation at Washington. He was arrested on presidential warrant at Boston, March 29, 1918, and resigned his position as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra a week later.

His internment followed an extensive investigation by the Department of Justice of his alleged pro-German sympathies and utterances, and his close association with state leaders of Germany before the war. The Department held that it would be dangerous for him to be permitted to remain at large.

MOVE TO INCREASE
PAY IN THE NAVY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

With the resignations of more than 300 permanent officers of the regular navy already submitted to the department, and more arriving daily, F. D. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary, yesterday began work on proposed legislation to be submitted to Congress providing substantial pay increases for officers and enlisted men of the navy and marine corps. Present pay tables became effective in 1908, and have not been revised upward since, although civilian pay has increased substantially in almost every branch of work.

High ranking officers who have given careful study to the situation believe the efficiency of the navy is seriously threatened. Most of the resignations have come from the younger officers in the lower grades, the men to whom the country looks for the leadership of its sea forces in the years to come. These officers, receiving from \$1700 to \$3000 a year, most of them Annapolis graduates capable of earning much higher salaries in civilian life, say they find it impossible to support their families on their pay.

GOVERNORS TO SIGN
GOOD ROADS PETITIONSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Governors attending the conference here decided that as individuals, rather than as a body, they would sign a resolution prepared by Governor Henry H. Allen of Kansas, petitioning Congress to appropriate \$400,000,000 for building roads throughout the country. The states will be required to contribute dollar for dollar except where financial reasons and sparse population preclude such State cooperation. Under such circumstances greater aid by the federal government will be asked.

The governors also announced that individually they will sign a resolution prepared by Gov. O. A. Larrazola of New Mexico asking Congress to cede 222,000,000 acres of public domain, in eleven arid states, to the states where the lands are situated.

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

RICHFORD, Vermont—The international bridge over the Missisquoi River between East Richford, Vermont, and Sutton, Province of Quebec, is expected to be completed this fall, and thus fill in the missing link in the all-the-year highway between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. The work has been under way for two years and was well under way in 1918 when a freshet covered the forms containing newly poured concrete for abutments and necessitated the replacement of them. The expense is being shared equally by the State of Vermont and the Province of Quebec.

BLANKET SALES STOPPED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—War Department distributing centers through which surplus war materials are sold were instructed yesterday to discontinue the sale of army blankets. It was explained that the distribution was not as wide as had been hoped for, and that to give all an equal opportunity to purchase the blankets, a new distribution system would be worked out.

REVISION URGED OF
FINANCIAL CLAUSESRepresentative of Great Britain in
Paris Advises Allies to Lighten
Austria's Burden—Austrian
Treaty May Be Signed SoonSpecial cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—A coordination committee, which has been examining the replies of the various commissions to the Austrian counter-proposals, has not quite finished its work, but it is understood that the Supreme Council yesterday finally approved the military, naval, and aerial clauses of the Austrian treaty and that the main lines of the covering letter to accompany the Allies' reply, have been decided upon.

The Matle names Aug. 30 as the probable date of signature of the Austrian treaty. Meanwhile the question of the participation of Austrian Labor in the restoration of the liberated regions has been settled and the Austrian trade union delegates are leaving for Vienna.

In connection with the Austrian treaty, the Echö de Paris states that at Tuesday's meeting of the Supreme Council, Prof. Headlam Morley, representing Great Britain, urged a radical revision of the economic and financial clauses on the ground that it was to the Allies' interest to lighten Austria's burden. Tommaso Tittoni, Italy's Foreign Minister, on the other hand, contended that everything tending to restore the old Austria was contrary to Italy's interests and that the treaty could not be materially altered.

The commission which is considering the revision of the 1839 treaties yesterday heard Mr. von Swinderen, whose evidence showed that the Dutch standpoint is in complete opposition to that of Belgium. The Dutch Government, it appears, refused all concessions whether territorial, military or economic.

Submission of Austrian Treaty Draft

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Austrian delegation announces that it will need to submit a completed draft of the Austrian treaty to the Austrian Constituent Assembly for approval before signing. Regarding reports of the Rumanian Government's attitude, it is understood that they have not officially refused to sign the Austrian treaty but object to the stipulations giving the Allies control over the treatment of the alien elements in Rumania. They would, however, accept the declaration pledging them to accord equal rights as Rumanian citizens to all linguistic, racial and religious minorities.

German Evacuation of Lithuania

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The German Government has addressed a note to the Allies, stating that the evacuation of Lithuania, south of the Niemen, began on Aug. 14, and will probably be completed by Sept. 2.

PRINCE OF WALES
ARRIVES AT QUEBECSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, landed at the King's Wharf in Quebec City from H. M. S. Renown at 6 p. m. yesterday, while a royal salute of 21 guns thundered out from the historic citadel and the bells of all the city churches pealed out in unison. The arrival of the Renown and her escort, composed of her sister ships, the Dauntless and the Dragon, was watched by a great throng which had gathered on the heights, including many visitors from all parts of America.

At the King's Wharf the Prince was officially welcomed by an array of dignitaries, including the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, the Premier, Sir Lomer Gouin, and his Cabinet Ministers, the Mayor and a number of others. Miss Hortense Cartier, daughter of Sir George Cartier, the Canadian statesman, was specially presented to the Prince.

The crowd in the city for the occasion was a record one even for Quebec, the scene of many brilliant pageants. The city was one mass of color from end to end, and as the Prince and his suite passed through the streets of the old city on the way to the citadel, the cheering was continuous. The guard of honor commanded by Brigadier General Landry was composed of veterans of the great war.

While dinner was in progress a display of fireworks as given from the heights of the citadel overlooking the city and the St. Lawrence River.

GENERAL CURRIE
HONORED IN QUEBECSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A reception was given to Gen. Arthur Currie, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., the commander overseas of the forces, by the civic and military authorities in Montreal yesterday afternoon. Large crowds thronged the streets which were ablaze with color and the military demonstration was an imposing one. At the historic Champ de Mars, the city's address of welcome was read, after which Maj. Gen. Sir Frederic Loomis, the officer commanding the parade, called the troops to attention and presenting arms, a general salute was accorded to General Currie. Cheers were then called for and given by the soldiers after which a parade through the city took place. The

troops were in four brigades and altogether twelve generals were in the march.

After a couple of miles had been covered General Currie fell out and received the salute of the veterans. In the evening Sir Arthur was the guest of honor at a military banquet attended by 250 military and 150 civilian guests.

CALIFORNIA WETS
ARE DEFEATEDConstitutionality of War-Time
Dry Law Upheld in Action
Brought by the Wine GrowersSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The wets have lost another contest in the courts. The application of certain California wine growers for a temporary injunction, pending trial of their suit to restrain federal authorities from enforcing the War-Time Prohibition Act on the ground that it is unconstitutional, has been denied by Augustus N. Hand, federal judge.

The plaintiffs claimed the law was confiscatory and merely pretended to be war emergency legislation. The judge held that a war emergency of serious import exists in respect to the period of demobilization. He said, in part:

"There has been and still is a stream of enlisted men coming into and remaining in the United States, the great stimulus engendered by the popular excitement which attended the war has disappeared and a more or less purposeless and dull routine has followed."

Under these circumstances the judge said men were especially subject to temptations arising from lack of immediate definite purposes and discipline. In addition he considered unemployment and general restlessness following the war as also contributing to the war emergency existing, an emergency which, he held, Congress and not the courts had sole right to deal with.

Two suits have been brought by wine interests. They differ from the beer suits, in that no question as to the intoxicating quality of wine is involved. Judge Hand's decision is the first in either suit and upholds the constitutionality of the act.

American Legion Neutral
It Will Not Take a Stand for or
Against ProhibitionSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Legion will maintain an attitude of strict neutrality on the subject of prohibition, and this is a disappointment to the liquor interests, which have already tried to make it appear that the legion was on their side.

Henry D. Lindsley, chairman of the legion's national executive committee, now in session here, in reply to a letter from Andrew B. Wood, assistant state superintendent of the Antisaloön League, has written:

"Neither the Paris convention nor the St. Louis convention took any action relative to prohibition, nor has the national executive committee taken such action. The question of committing the legion either against or for prohibition has never been discussed, either at the conventions stated, or by the committee."

"I believe I correctly represent the views of the members of the legion in stating that as an organization it will take no part in any movement either for or against prohibition. The action of any local post contrary to this position merely expresses the views of the individual members of such post, and does not in any way bind the state organization involved, nor the national organization."

OPPOSITION TO THE
SCHOOL FUND LAWSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Massachusetts Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Opponents of the School Fund Law, passed by this year's Legislature, which provides for an appropriation of \$4,000,000 to aid the smaller towns in granting educational facilities to children equal to those given by larger places, have asked a referendum on the measure, a fact to which Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, has called attention in a letter to school superintendents.

The initiative and referendum in Massachusetts can be applied only when a petition with 15,000 names is filed 30 days before a state election. Operation of a law is suspended when such a petition is filed. It is expected, therefore, that the opponents of the law, in order to make the suspension as protracted as possible, will not file the petition by Oct. 5, so that it may be voted upon this year, but will put it in some time between that date and Oct. 28, the time limit allowed for getting the signature. The law would then be suspended until the results of the election of 1920 were made known, probably late in December of next year.

ILLEGAL PROMOTION
OF STOCK CHARGED

NEW YORK, New York—Four indictments growing out of the alleged illegal promotion of the stock of the Tex-York Producing Company, a Texas corporation, were returned by the grand jury yesterday against Charles W. Calvin and Irwin Bloom, stock brokers; Robert G. Bloom, a salesman of the company, and Leroy Smith, a former employee. Other men who have not yet been arrested are named in the indictments.

PACKER CONTROL
POLICY OPPOSEDSenator Fernald Defends Big
Five, Denounces Federal Trade
Commission, and Wants the
Shackles on Business Removed

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—An attack on governmental tendency toward assuming control of business enterprises, with especial reference to proposed legislation for supervision of the packing industry, was made yesterday by Bert M. Fernald, Senator from Maine, speaking in the Senate. Stamping the Kenyon and Kendrick bills, vehicles of the proposed packer regulation now under discussion, as examples of "stifling, throttling legislation," he said they were extensions of the policy which had failed in the transportation and communication industries, and said the public would suffer from higher costs and poorer service should they be enacted.

"I cannot believe the Senate of the United States feels after the experience we have had with government control of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, that the policy should be continued," Senator Fernald said. "It would certainly lead to chaos and commercial bankruptcy. In behalf of the business men of the country, those who have had as much to do with making our country great as any other class of citizens, I want to protest here and now against this proposed legislation. It is filled with danger to our institutions and our system of government. It is socialistic, it is un-American and it should be defeated."

Defending the packers, Senator Fernald said their business had to be conducted in large units in order to be economical. Their development of refrigerator cars and ownership of stockyards, like their utilization of animal by-products, constituted valuable service.

"One of the most notable results of by-product utilization is the fact that all the meat from a steer can be sold by the packer for much less than he pays for the live animal," Senator Fernald said. "To my way of thinking the discovery made by the packers that by-products that we had thrown away could be utilized is one of the great achievements of modern times. When the proposition to curb the packing industry is viewed in the proper light I think it will be found that the present organization of the industry really meets the needs of the situation in this country and results in efficiency."

He attacked the Federal Trade Commission for "questionable methods" in its investigation and report on the

packers, and said that it had very largely lost sight of its function to aid and guide business.

Live-Stock Men Protest
They Oppose Legislation Regulating
Packing Industry

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Live-stock producers object to legislation proposing strict regulation of the packing industry, Henry W. Lynch, representing California and Arizona stock men, told the Senate Agriculture Committee yesterday.

"We feel that the packing industry is the marketing end of our business," he said, "and that the Kenyon Bill would tend to demoralize and hamper it. The bill is entirely destructive, and at present, with prices falling on our steers, it will injure us further."

Hoarding of Hides

"Evidence here showed that during the last year they hoarded hides for higher prices. Would you think, then, they needed regulation?" asked Hoke Smith, Democrat, Senator from Georgia.

"I don't know much about that," "Well, suppose it appeared that the Big Five had combined to control the price paid for live stock. 'Would you want them regulated?'"

"Yes, certainly," Mr. Lynch said. He added that the idea in the Kenyon Bill seemed to be to build up the small independents at the expense of the larger packers, which he said would be bad because the larger concerns, by utilizing by-products, could pay more for live cattle and yet sell meat cheaper.

"But do they do so?" asked James W. Wadsworth, Republican, Senator from New York.

"Yes, on the coast," Lewis N. Harvey of Jacksonville, Florida, representing the Southern Wholesale Grocers Association, appeared in behalf of the Kenyon Bill. He said the dominance of the five big packers was founded on their "possession of certain economic advantages, not their efficiency and service."

Alleged Unfair Competition

"The refrigerator car is one," he declared. "The next is the combination of substitutes for meat which they have to offer. Lastly, their economic power and the use they make of it in unfair competition, which gives their competition a peculiarly menacing character."

The wholesale grocery business of the country has been "taken over by the packers to the extent of 25 per cent," the witness said. He added that his association had evidence to show that they "get preferred service for their cars."

The wholesale grocers have brought cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission, he said, on the ground that the use of the cars is giving the packers discriminatory advantage.

"But we do not believe the commission now has sufficient power to cope with the situation," he added.

"You do not criticize the packers for taking advantage of this method?" Senator Wadsworth asked.

"Yes, I do," Mr. Harvey said. "There is social waste in the system of shipping products under refrigeration as the packers do."

LABOR SHORT IN
COTTON FIELDSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Indications of labor shortage for harvesting this year's great cotton crop will be discussed at the meeting of the World Cotton Conference at New Orleans, Louisiana, in October. It is announced by representatives of that organization that an annual increase of 90,000 in the number of cotton pickers is required. The picking season lasts only 90 to 100 days, and as 33 pounds of lint cotton is the average day's work, it requires 2,100,000 workers for 100 days to harvest a 14,000,000-bale crop. Cotton pickers are being attracted into other work, and it has been very difficult to induce foreign labor to come to the South.

Mechanical devices for picking cotton would do much to solve the problem, it is said if such devices prove workable. Many other matters of importance in the cotton-trade, including stabilization of production, improved methods of financing, and warehousing, will be discussed at the conference, which will be a meeting of practical cotton men from several countries.

ADMIRAL GLEAVES TRANSFERRED

NEW YORK, New York—Vice-Admiral

Albert Gleaves, commander of the cruiser and transport force during the war, will sail from here on the battleship North Dakota on Sept. 1, to assume his new duties as commander of the Asiatic fleet, it is announced. He will be succeeded in his present duties by Capt. C. B. Morgan, commander of the transport Imperator and formerly the Admiral's executive officer.

TRACKLESS TROLLEY CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Trackless trolley cars have been recommended for use on certain lines near this city, on the ground that such cars can be operated more economically than those having tracks which must be kept up.

LINERS TO BE RECONVERTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Two former German liners which were converted for use as transports, the Patricia and the Pretoria, will soon be reconverted for merchant shipping. Their fittings are at the Navy Yard here.

Chandler & Co.

Established a Century TREMONT STREET, NEAR WEST, BOSTON Established a Century

Annual August Fur Sale

Ending Saturday, August 30

8 Days More

We have sent out thousands of our illustrated circulars, but of course we could not reach everyone—consequently we wish to state that every one of the model furs described in the circular, and with which the sale started, will be on sale in all sizes during the next eight days.

Examples of Values

	November Price	August Price
HUDSON SEAL COATS, Seal Dyed Muskrat, Natural Skunk collar and cuffs	520.00	469.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS, Seal Dyed Muskrat, Natural Squirrel collar and cuffs	395.00	348.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS, Seal Dyed Muskrat, with Taupe Nutria collar and cuffs	325.00	279.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS, Seal Dyed Muskrat, Beaver collar, cuffs and pockets	575.00	498.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS, Seal Dyed Muskrat, 45 inches long	475.00	427.00
MOLE COATS, 32 inches long, with Taupe Squirrel collar, cuffs and border	325.00	455.00
TAUPE NUTRIA COATS, 30 inches long	310.00	272.00
NATURAL MUSKRAT COATS, 30 inches long, with Nutria collar and cuffs	195.00	169.00
MARMOT COATS, Natural Raccoon collar and cuffs	168.00	137.00
HUDSON SEAL AND NATURAL SQUIRREL WRAPS	775.00	685.00
AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM COATS	335.00	289.00
CIVET CAT COATS, 36 inches long, with Skunk Raccoon collar and cuffs	235.00	198.00
NATURAL RACCOON COATS, 45 inches long	335.00	289.00
BEAVER COATS	325.00	425.00
HUDSON SEAL DEMI-WRAP, Seal Dyed Muskrat	500.00	437.00
NATURAL SQUIRREL COATS, 30 inches long	435.00	379.00
MARMOT COATS, 30 inches long, Taupe Nutria collar and cuffs	150.00	120.00
NATURAL MUSKRAT COATS, 30 inches long, with Taupe Nutria collar and cuffs	225.00	198.00
KIT FOX SETS	87.00	69.00
BLACK LYNX SETS	100.00	125.00
BEAVER SETS	125.00	99.00
MOLE AND SQUIRREL CAPES	325.00	279.00
NATURAL SQUIRREL SETS	155.00	128.00
NATURAL RACCOON SETS	68.00	52.00
HUDSON SEAL SETS	75.00	58.00
SKUNK SETS	185.00	153.00
POIRET FOX SETS	185.00	152.00
TAUPE FOX SETS	125.00	93.00
MOLE SETS	170.00	137.00



BEAVER COAT

August Sale Price 425.00
November Price 525.00

WOMAN'S PLACE IN LABOR IS DISCUSSED

Minimum Wage and Equal Pay for Equal Work Called Fundamental by Secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Whether or not women in certain occupations are able to do as much work as men, the minimum wage and equal pay for equal work are fundamental in the view of Labor men, according to William F. O'Connor, president of Boston local, News Writers Union, and secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union.

"In our own occupation, news writing, women do the same work as men, and the union has accepted without reservation the idea that they should receive the same pay," said Mr. O'Connor. "But the whole theory of collective bargaining is based on the view that Labor is not and should not be a commodity, to be bought and sold in the market in accordance with the law of supply and demand."

"There is a certain minimum standard of living which must be maintained. Men are, on the whole, better able to enforce such a standard than women. Moreover, it has been the custom in industry for many years to pay men somewhat higher wages than women for the same work. That has led in many industries to the substitution of women for men, because the employer can get greater production for his money."

"The minimum wage for women is of vital importance to men as well, for so long as women can be made to work at less than a living wage the position of every wage or salaried worker is undermined."

"In some industries women are not able to enforce a minimum wage through collective bargaining. It is in those industries that the pressure of public opinion should compel a change. It seldom occurs that a minimum wage gives much more than a chance to live decently; it offers little opportunity or incentive to squander money. Yet some employers, in resisting its application, have said that if they were obliged to pay a minimum wage they would be unable to continue business. It is a question in my mind whether any employer who makes such a plea has a right to continue in business. It is quite as necessary for a girl to live as it is for an industry to live."

"The whole problem of parasitic industries is serious in its possibilities of detriment to the community as a whole. So long as any industry is allowed to pay less than a living wage, it is injuring the great body of working people who comprise the majority of our population. With proper organization of industry it certainly ought to be possible to have each employee produce enough to justify the payment of a living wage. If that is not done the management is at fault."

COURT DEFINES LABOR UNION RESPONSIBILITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

GREENSBORO, North Carolina—David Clark, editor of The Southern Textile Bulletin, is calling the attention of manufacturers and others in Greensboro to a recent decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth District that Labor unions are responsible for treble damage for injury to or destruction of property by their members. A circular mailed out by Mr. Clark says:

"The most important decision affecting the responsibility of Labor unions and the first instance in the United States where a Labor union has been held liable for an act of its members is that recently rendered by the United States Court of Appeals in imposing against the United Mine Workers of America damage to the amount of \$625,000 for violation of the Sherman anti-trust act."

"Three essential principles are established by the decision: First—that a Labor union is responsible under the Sherman anti-trust law for treble damage for injury to or destruction of property by its members; second—that the organization is responsible as a principal for the act of its district and local branches, their officers and members; third—that the organization is responsible when it takes no steps to control or discipline its officers and members for acts of violence."

SHIP WORKERS JOIN SYMPATHETIC STRIKE

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Between 400 and 500 men belonging to the Iron Workers Union yesterday joined the strikers at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation plant at Sparrows Point, where about 5000 workmen are out in an effort to enforce a demand that the company discharge an objectionable riveter.

According to the Bethlehem company officials, national officers of the Metal Trades Union who came here to confer with the strikers admitted that the men were violating their agreement, and that they had ordered them to return to work, but that the men refused to do so.

PUNISHMENT URGED FOR CAMP ABUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Resolutions demanding punishment of the individuals, regardless of rank, responsible for the alleged abuses in military prisons and camps in France and advocating legislation to prevent their recurrence have been adopted by

the national executive committee of the American Legion, in session here. The committee endorsed the efforts of the congressional committee to fix responsibility for these offenses and pledged cooperation of local posts to make the legion's assistance in this regard effective.

The committee has also declared, on behalf of the whole legion, that it stands squarely "against violation or threat of violation of law and order, whether by individuals or aggregations of individuals; that it advocates and urges upon its membership to advocate the imposition of full penalties upon violators of the Espionage Act; that it is immutably opposed to, and urges its membership to oppose the admission to legislative bodies or any other public offices of persons of doubtful loyalty, or more especially of those whose disloyalty has been judicially determined."

NEW YORK STRIKE THREAT AGAIN

Amalgamated Carmen Enjoined From Interfering With Car Lines—Reinstatement Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The traction situation here has been further complicated by injunctions restraining the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employees from interfering with the operation of surface car lines of the New York Railways Company and the Third Avenue Company. The former injunction was issued by Federal Judge Julius Mayer, in charge of the receivership of the former road. The latter came from Supreme Court Justice Lyden. Since both orders are returnable on Aug. 26, the Amalgamated says the traction companies have joined to blanket their association in favor of the brotherhoods which were organized by the Interborough and New York Railways companies.

There is some talk of a strike on the latter company, or the green car lines, despite the injunction, and there is some question as to the strength of the Amalgamated. They were holding a meeting to discuss a strike when the first injunction was announced. Their chief demand is that 75 employees, discharged for association activities, be reinstated, but the judge has approved the receiver's refusal to do this. The men's demands were presented to the receiver again yesterday.

Meanwhile traffic on the lines of the New York, Boston and Westchester Electrical Railway, operating between One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Mt. Vernon, was disrupted yesterday by a strike of motormen and conductors for a 30 per cent pay increase.

Wage Award Opposed

Bay State Street Railway Carmen Would Repudiate It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A statement issued last night by the public trustees of the Bay State Street Railway (Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company) said that the joint conference board of the carmen's union had asked the trustees to join them in repudiating the wage award made by the National War Labor Board, which has not satisfied the men. Homer Loring, chairman, and Arthur G. Wadleigh were the only members of the board of trustees at the meeting with the union representatives.

James H. Vahey, counsel for the carmen, was said by the trustees to have submitted a legal opinion to the effect that the award is invalid. Counsel for the company disagree. The carmen want Mr. Vahey as member of a new arbitration board to consider the award. It is expected that the joint conference board will meet the full board of five trustees today. The statement issued by the trustees last night protested against arbitrating an arbitration board's decision.

Street Car Service Stops

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—Street car service throughout the city was entirely suspended yesterday as a result of a strike of conductors and motormen of the Nashville Railway & Light Company, which began on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. The company attempted that night to operate a few cars with non-union employees, but the cars were attacked by union sympathizers and the effort was quickly abandoned. The strikers demanded reinstatement of all employees discharged for joining the union, return of union men to their old runs, and recognition of the right of the men to organize.

Louisville Without Car Service

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The strike of 1300 employees of the Louisville Street Railway Company entered its third day yesterday without a car on the streets. Both company and employees were in a deadlock and neither was willing to submit to any plan which would tend to a reopening of negotiations looking toward a settlement. Attempts to operate cars on Wednesday led to the injury of 28 persons, eight probably seriously. Most of the injured were strike breakers.

INCREASE IN SOLDIER SETTLEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—During the past four months there has been a big increase in the number of soldier settlers on Dominion lands. Under the soldier settlement legislation 3768 soldiers have been granted entries on land in the prairie provinces. By provinces the figures are: Alberta, 1702; Saskatchewan, 1124; Manitoba, 858; British Columbia, 84.

STAGE DISPUTE AT DEADLOCK STILL

Playwrights and Composers Organize—Meetings Planned by Striking Actors and by Those Opposed to Equity Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Playwrights and composers having failed to bring actors and managers together, yesterday organized the Stage Writers Protective Association at a meeting attended by Channing Pollock, Eugene Walter, Otto Hauerbach, Roi Cooper Megrue, Rupert Hughes, May Tully, Eugene Presbrey, Gene Buck, Thomas Gray, and Earl Carroll. Membership is open to anyone who writes for the stage.

The organization was formed because of the necessity of writers for the stage banding together to protect themselves against peculiar conditions, and the organization intends to lean toward neither managers nor actors.

The deadlock between the Producing Managers Association and the Actors Equity Association continued. There were the usual rumors of an approaching settlement, but none developed. Daniel Frohman was reported as saying there was a possibility of the two sides coming together soon. The managers have refused to arbitrate with the Equity despite the fact that Equity promised to bond itself not to demand a closed shop, seemingly the last objection the managers could raise.

From all appearances the public sides with the actors. This afternoon a mass meeting will be held by the actors in Lexington Opera House. Their benefit performances there continue to draw big crowds.

Opposition Actors to Meet

The actors opposed to the Equity also will meet today, and perhaps George M. Cohan's offer to lead and support with \$100,000 what he calls a "real" actors' organization may be considered. Among those expected to be present are Lowell Sherman, Janet Beecher, Olive Wyndham, Lester Lonergan, Allan Dinehart, and Fay Bainter. The meeting will be at the Biltmore, where E. H. Sothern has his headquarters. Apparently the Sothern committee has done little toward a settlement.

Governor A. E. Smith, whose efforts at mediation have thus far failed, plans to return to the city today, and probably will take up the matter again. Eighteen theaters are now dark, several having been closed by the walkout of stage hands and musicians. The Winter Garden has been forced to play with one set of scenery and a pianist.

There are all sorts of rumors afloat, such as that the playwrights intend to produce their own plays, that the playwrights side with the actors, that they favor the managers, that the actors play tours in tents, and others.

A Motion Picture Workers Union has been formed, and application for an A. F. of L. charter made. It is for employees of motion picture houses who want better wages and hours.

One interesting development is the organization of a band of actors to drive speculators away from the Lexington Opera House, where the Equity benefit is given.

Reply to Managers

In answer to the managers' statement that the Actors Equity Association has branded itself as an advocate of individual contract violation, Mr. Gillmore says:

"It should be known that some of the members composing the Managers Protective Association have for years branded themselves as violators of contracts to such an extent that it became an inspiration to organize to protect the actor. Since the foundation of our association it has wrested from the managers close on \$500,000 to which the actors were entitled, of which they became eventually possessed through the Equity's conciliatory intervention or by convincing the managers of the illegality of their acts. The Equity wants to deal with a body of the managers that has not demonstrated its complete disregard of human and contract rights. No one knows better than the actor how difficult and how delicate is the casting of a play, and in that spirit the actors of the Equity grant the managers the right to engage another actor in the place of one who, after 10 days, may have proved unsuited to a part. But let it be understood that there are numerous managers who, while rehearsing an actor, have another actor concealed out in front studying all of the work of the actor on the stage whose place he is destined to fill at a cheaper salary and in the guise of an imitation."

Ernest Truex, DeWolf Hopper and

other players are organizing a company to tour Long Island in fire halls. Irvin Cobb said yesterday:

"When a man tells you his cause is so righteous that there is no need for arbitration, then he realizes that his cause is weak. Organized public opinion is with you. So are we writers." "The Better Ole" was closed last night when the stage hands and musicians quit. This made 19 theaters and two roof shows dark.

Chicago Theaters Still Dark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The actors' strike situation remained practically the same last night, with all the large theaters except the Olympic dark. There have been reports that the picture theaters and the vaudeville houses, but no action along that line has been taken yet. Striking actors of the Woods Theater were on the witness stand in the injunction suit yesterday. The Olympic, an independent theater, is reported to be giving 10 per cent of its receipts to the striking actors.

The Bill Posters Union and the theatrical baggage and scenery transfer men and scenic painters have joined the strike of the actors here, and the motion picture operators are said to have been notified to be ready to walk out in support of the striking actors if a settlement is not brought about soon.

PRESIDENT ANSWERS COSTA RICA INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Senate was informed yesterday by President Wilson that the United States Government was not aware of any armed interference by Nicaragua in Costa Rican affairs, and that the State Department repeatedly had urged Nicaraguan officials not to make any such interference. The President's message was in response to a resolution by R. M. LaFollette, Republican, Senator from Wisconsin.

Answering another part of the same resolution with reference to why Costa Rica "was not permitted" to sign the peace treaty, though she had declared war on Germany, the President said the Tinoco government in Costa Rica had never been recognized even in a de facto sense by the United States, and was considered "legally non-existent, and therefore not to be treated as a belligerent."

Tinoco Regime Repudiated

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Juan Bautista Quirós, President of Costa Rica, successor of Federico Tinoco, has been notified by the American Government that the validity of the Tinoco Constitution or any government acting under that Constitution would not be recognized by the United States.

LABOR TROUBLES BEING ADJUSTED

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut—After two months of unrest among industrial workers here every Labor trouble but one was ended yesterday when about 1000 employees of the Remington-Yost Company returned to work with a 15 per cent wage increase. The exception is that of the Columbia Graphophone Company, whose striking employees were recently told that the plant would be closed. The 6000 employees have asked that the plant be reopened, and the matter is in abeyance.

Mayor Clifford B. Wilson yesterday addressed the commissioned officers and sergeants of the police force and told them that in the future there would be no temporizing with Labor agitators who come here for their own selfish ends. He said that anyone preaching un-American or Bolshevik doctrines to array one group of workers against another "must be driven out of town or placed behind the bars, where their activities shall cease."

CREATION OF NEW RATE BOARD URGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Creation of a federal transportation board to determine railroad operating revenue necessary to meet the public need of facilities and service would remove the Interstate Commerce Commission from attempted outside influence, the House Interstate Commerce Committee was told yesterday by A. P. Thom, counsel for the Association of Railroad Executives. The board's findings would be the guide for the rate-making body.

"At present the Interstate Commerce Commission is too exposed to public pressure and legislative pressure," Mr. Thom declared, adding that two years ago the carrier's application for increased rates was followed by a "political agitation that culminated in a Senate resolution" to investigate the commission, which at the time had the rate question before it.

PROFIT SHARING FOR CARMEN IS FAVORED

Rhode and Company Receiver Would Remit Franchise Taxes and Also Remove Burden of Paving Obligations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Proposing profit sharing with the employees and legislation by which the railway may make up the difference between receipts from a reasonable system of fares and the cost of proper operation Theodore Francis Green, one of the receivers of the Rhode Island Company and a former federal trustee of the company, says that some relief must be given or service will have to be discontinued.

After showing that the company already has a deficit of \$306,555.20 for the six months ending June 30, and that a larger deficit, amounting to over \$600,000 more, will be the case because of a recent advance given to the employees, unless an adequate increase of fares is given by the Public Utilities Board, Mr. Green declares that, in his opinion, substantial financial relief must be given by the remission of franchise taxes and by the elimination of paving obligations. Automobiles are supplied with good roads, so why should not the State aid the public automobiles, that is, the street cars, financially, he asks.

He asserts that all the watered stock has been "squeezed" out of the capitalization, as shown by investigations during the last two years. He further states that if the road paid the owners the fair amount due them it would have to stop operation. He proposes a profit-sharing plan for the employees and the granting to them of some voice in the management of the company.

"The whole community," says Mr. Green, "that is, the State, or cities and towns affected, should in some way make up any difference between the receipts from a reasonable system of fares and the amounts necessary to provide for the proper operation of the road. This may be by remission of general or special taxes, or by guaranty, or even, if necessary, by direct subsidy. A fair return on the investment should be guaranteed to the investors because, on the one hand, they give up any chance of a larger return, and because, on the other hand, such guaranty would doubtless result in a reduced rate of interest on the investment, and consequently in reduced fixed charges of operation. This would result in much better cooperation between the company and the community, since the public would realize that it would have to pay for any

extra expenditures and would benefit by any extra saving. Any surplus of receipts over expenditures should go not to the investors, but to the whole community, either directly by payment to the State, or cities and towns, or indirectly by providing a lower system of fares or better service. Profit-sharing with the employees will be one means of securing better service."

"Since under any such arrangement for service-at-cost, the community becomes the party most directly interested in the standard of service, in the system of fares and in the net returns, the State, or cities and towns, should have a large share in the ultimate control of the company's affairs. And since better cooperation between the company and its employees is desirable, some form of profit-sharing with them should be provided. They would then know that any improvement in method of operation, any introduction of labor-saving devices, any extra care or courtesy on their part would contribute directly to their own profit. They could not, of course, afford to depend upon this profit-sharing, and so it should be given in addition to a fair and certain wage."

"For the same reason the employees should have some voice in the management of the company, so that there would be a franker and more constant interchange of views on working conditions and other matters immediately affecting them."

STRIKE TIES UP WHITE PLAINS LINE

NEW YORK, New York—After peace had been restored on the subway and elevated lines of New York, and the New York Railways and Third Avenue Railway companies had averted a walkout on the principal surface lines, employees of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad, running to White Plains, went on strike yesterday for higher pay, completely tying up service. The New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad is a branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford system.

RAILWAY MEN ACCEPT AWARD

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire—Employees of the street railways operated by the Manchester Traction, Light & Power Company, accepted yesterday the wage increase awarded them by a board of arbitration in Boston on Wednesday. They demanded a minimum hourly wage of 50 cents, and the award gives them a rate of 45 cents for the first three months of service, 50 cents for the next nine months, and 55 cents thereafter. It was announced that a petition for an eight-cent fare on that road, and the lines of the Manchester and Derry, and the Manchester and Nashua Street Railway, would be submitted to the Public Service Commission within a few days. The present fare is six cents.

POLICE TO FACE A TRIAL BOARD

Three Captains on Boston Force to Deal With Charges of Violation of Department Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Officers of the newly organized policemen's union will be called before a trial board of three captains on Aug. 26, it was said yesterday, when they will be charged with violating a new order prepared by Edwin U. Curtis, police commissioner, to prevent members of the force from joining Labor unions.

Meanwhile, and until the decision of the trial board is given, it is understood that the men will remain at their duties, although those who were scheduled to go on vacations have been notified to remain in Boston.

Captains of the police department were in conference yesterday with Mr. Curtis, who, it is understood, will not appeal to the courts. The men assert that they will carry the case to the Supreme Court if the trial board finds against them. It is said that if the policemen are found to be state officials, they will not be permitted to belong to unions, but that if they are state employees, they cannot be prevented from organizing. Many of them, it is pointed out, were union men in other occupations before they joined the force.

A group of prominent Boston Labor men yesterday visited the Governor of the State, who told them that he would support Mr. Curtis. They did not ask that Mr. Curtis be removed, or discuss a sympathetic strike. The Central Labor Union will hear their full report on Sunday.

AID FOR GARMENT WORKERS

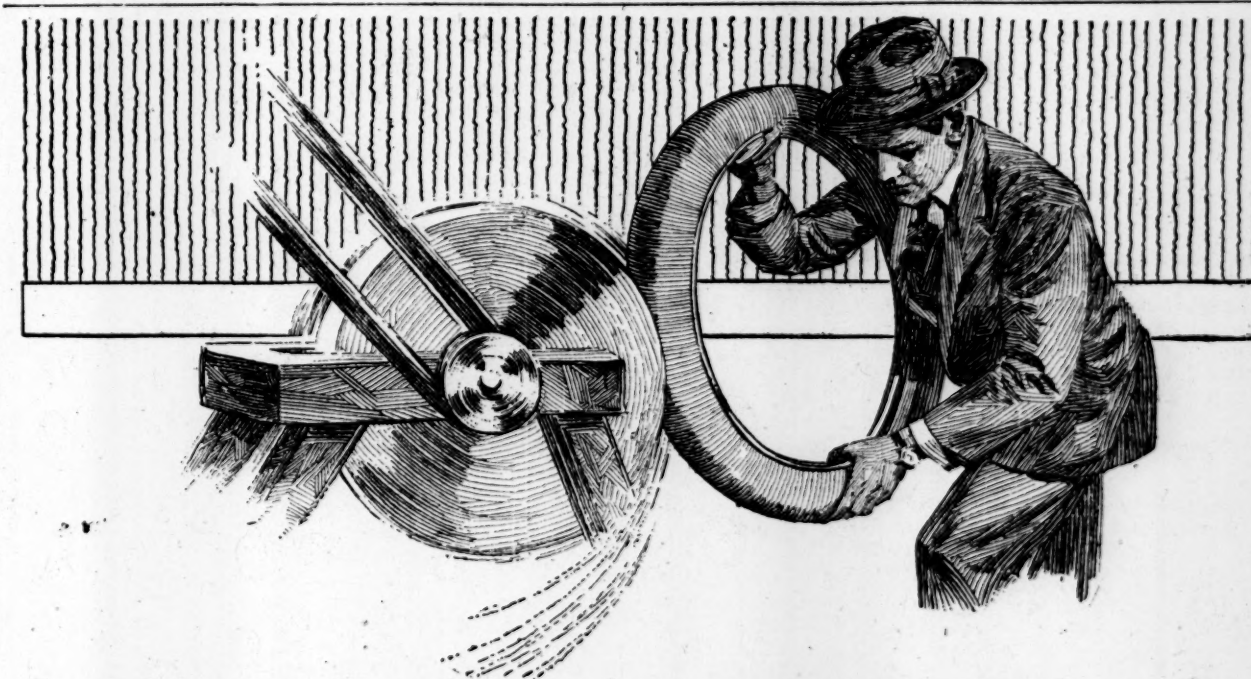
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The International Ladies Garment Workers Union has come to the assistance of the local strikers who are still holding to their original demands for abolition of the piecework system and the universal establishment of payment by straight weekly wages. Three hundred strikers have left Toronto, however, and have obtained work in the United States under better working conditions. There seems to be no prospect of an early settlement of the difficulty here.

COBALT STRIKE UNSETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

COBALT, Ontario—A meeting of returned soldiers was held here recently when a committee was formed to wait on the managers' association and the Miners Union with a view to reaching a settlement of the miners' strike. A resolution was passed calling for the exclusion of aliens from the mines.



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Every time you skid you grind off miles and miles of tire service and no matter how careful a driver you may be, when roads are wet and slippery it is next to impossible to avoid skidding unless your tires are equipped with

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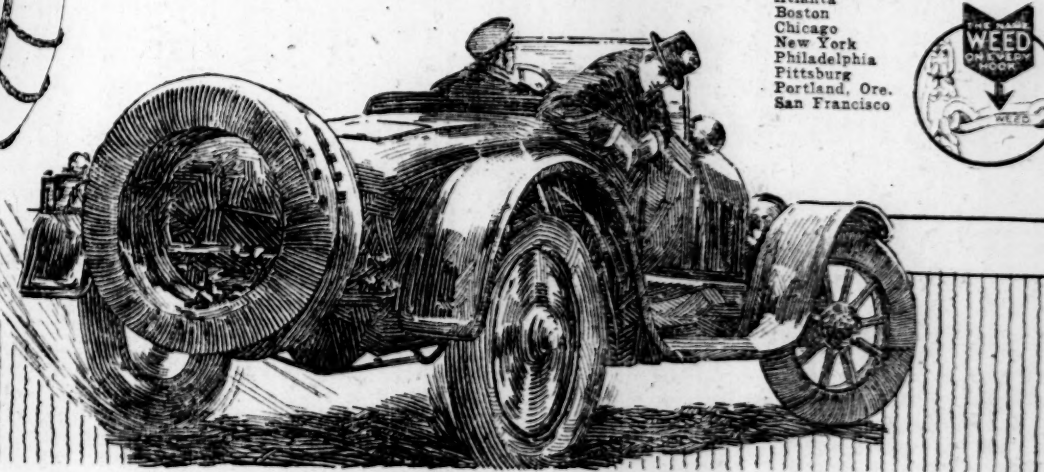
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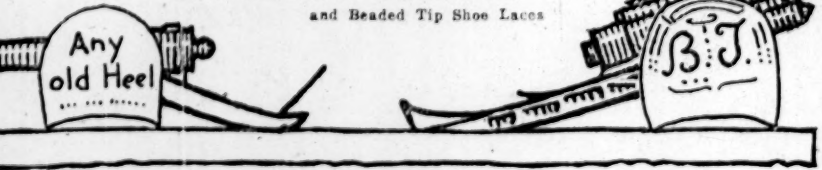
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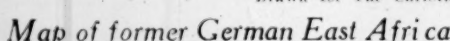
and Beaded Tip Shoe Laces



Belgian Government Shows
Country Did Not Hesitate to
Send Her Soldiers to Frontiers
Threatened by Germans

Defending Uganda

ing the Queen Mother
schools have been founded in Ru-
anda. The King of the Province, Mu-
nira, consented, under the influence
of the Belgian administrators, to ren-
der the supreme right over the
king of his people. Internal strife
ruled in Ruanda and an indigent
king was established by Musinga, who



Shading indicates the territory captured by the British and Belgian forces in the African campaign

the alarming rise which had taken place in prices since the removal of control was largely due to the interference of speculators having no legitimate interest in the trade, who saw in the rising market the opportunity of making quick and easy profits. This kind of profiteering at the expense of the public ought to be drastically dealt with, and in saying that he was ex-

ple to self-determination in their
widespread public opinion, which,
church and temperance circles is
strongly opposed to the abolition
of the liquor trade, in the in-
terest of the welfare of the com-
munity, return to the conditions obtaining
before the war.

Signing of Peace Causes Country to Awaken to Responsibilities to World Problems—Leaders Blamed for False Position

Awakening to Realities

How Madrid Received Peace News

Madrid endeavored to demonstrate

is: In the first place King Alfonso transmitted his congratulations to President Poincaré in the following terms: "On the occasion of the signing of the peace, I must repeat to your Excellency my warmest and most enthusiastic congratulations. You may be assured, my dear President, that Spain whole-heartedly shares the joy of your noble country,

3 August Sales

12 E. Fourth Avenue, opposite Sinto
CINCINNATI, O.

and caulking is to be adopted in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—During the last six months Messrs. Harland & Wolff and Workman & Co. have launched 13 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 93,000 tons. Eleven of these were standard ships. In addition to these new vessels a large amount of work has been done on ships released by the Admiralty. A new shipyard at Warrenpoint which was established as a war measure has been acquired by a shipbuilding syndicate, which is expected to have orders on an amount of £1,000,000. The new system of electric welding in place of riveting and caulking is to be adopted in Ireland.



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SENATE ADOPTS ELECTORAL REFORM

First Post-War Elections in France Will Be on Fairest System Yet Devised and Fully Express the Country's Will

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Aug. 21.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Four sittings of the Senate were enough to convince the assembly of the necessity of a complete reversal of its attitude toward electoral reform and the scheme for the same that was adopted in the bill that had been voted by the Chamber. Upon no subject of internal administration have debates been followed with keener interest by all parties and classes of the people. It was said in some quarters that the Senate had been counting upon the preoccupation of the people and politicians in the crisis that had been reached at that moment in the affairs and deliberations of the Peace Conference, and that it conceived that this was the best possible time for it to exercise its conservatism in stubbornness and resistance to the very evident will of the people and the formulated demand of the Chamber of Deputies.

A Great Progressive Step

If this were so, the Senate made a great mistake. The newspapers have every possible publicity to the proceedings and criticized them in long leading articles to the temporary comparative neglect of the Peace Conference. So with the serious-minded people the prevailing sentiment was that France had won a great victory, and her people must now be given the means of expressing their will to the utmost possible advantage, so that France might become greater and fully worthy of that victory. Now was the time for reforms, and the elections should be held soon. The sentiment was repeated everywhere. And the upshot is that a very great electoral reform, a most marked progressive step, such as in some respects may serve as a model, despite its imperfections, to other states, has been instituted. The first parliamentary scheme that his commission had put forward and which has already been explained in The Christian Science Monitor. The general effect of his remarks was declared to be that he condemned the existing system of the scrutin d'arrondissement with its lips, but in his heart wished for its maintenance.

When the time came, precedence was given to the debate in the Chamber as a matter of urgency, and it was declared that rarely indeed had discussions on any bill been more needed. At the outset, Alexandre Bérard, reporter of the senatorial commission on this subject, dealt with the alternative scheme that his commission had put forward and which has already been explained in The Christian Science Monitor. The general effect of his remarks was declared to be that he condemned the existing system of the scrutin d'arrondissement with its lips, but in his heart wished for its maintenance.

Boulangism Recalled

His memory took him back to the days of Boulangism, and he said that it was the scrutin d'arrondissement that had enabled the republic to triumph over menaces of personal power that had been revived. In his enthusiasm for the condemned system he spoke of the tricolor flag floating anew above the tower of Strasbourg cathedral, and those who listened to him said they felt they were asked to believe that the national victory was to be attributed to the scrutin d'arrondissement! His chief argument was that the Senate of 1919 ought to maintain the vote of the Senate of 1913. But he was overlooking the fact that the limited suffrage had not expressed itself on electoral reform either in 1906 or in 1909, the years when two-thirds of the Senate were elected, and that the universal suffrage of 1919 had by more than 4,000,000 votes demanded proportional representation.

He was followed by Mr. Steeg, the former Minister, in an extremely vigorous and well-reasoned speech in favor of the reform as proposed by the Chamber, a speech which made a very great impression and of itself made practically certain the overthrow of the senatorial commission's scheme. The Senate has the choice of two attitudes," he said at the outset, "either to set out upon the way of conciliation or to remain more or less faithful to its former determinations. It is the second attitude that your commission proposes you should adopt: I oppose this proposition for reasons of national interest." Then, after giving a short history of the circumstances of the electoral system, he said, "The universal suffrage which sent a proportional majority to the Chamber in 1919, did the same thing in 1914. Do you desire to resist its persistent and indicated will? It is the right and the duty of the Senate not to follow the Chamber blindly. It exercised its right in 1913. But since then the arbiters, which is the sovereign Nation, has settled the question."

He said he was happy to recognize that the scrutin d'arrondissement had contributed toward founding and maintaining the republic; it had given to it great and good laws. But when that was said, it was pronounced like a kind of funeral oration, mentioning the qualities and not the faults. The scrutin d'arrondissement was theoretically condemned, but it was necessary that a law for its removal should be passed, and so there arose the temptation to resort to certain artifices in order to delay the passing of that law. But there was a danger in condemning the scrutin d'arrondissement and yet maintaining it. It was not advisable to present to the coun-

try an exhibition such as could only diminish the prestige of Parliament. It was for such reasons that he supported the bill adopted by the Chamber which, whatever might be said about it, was very clear.

A Leap Into the Unknown

The closing passages of this speech by Mr. Steeg, dealing with considerations of social and political order, have been much remarked upon for their perspicacity and reason, and it has been said that they should be learned by heart by every politician. "It is said that what we propose," he went on, "is a leap into the unknown. There is no electoral system which today does not put us face to face with the unknown. There is no statistician, no psychology which can foresee the results of the next electoral consultations after the cruel years through which we have just passed. Social order exists only through a collection of compromises. Let there come a catastrophe like that of war and the instincts of violence are roused and the tide of recrimination rises. The war has overthrown respect for vested interests. The 'petite bourgeoisie,' hitherto the element of order, passes, through the increased cost of living, from comfort to difficulty, perhaps to misery. To the valiant optimism of the time of war there has succeeded a kind of skepticism or conservatism. Do you not think that our country, which is suffering, will be tempted to make some one bear the blame, and that some one may be he who should render account—the deputy of the arrondissement. Placed at the crossroads of all the malcontents, the deputy of the arrondissement, whatever the part he has played, runs a great risk of succumbing to a motley coalition whose only program is to speed the parting deputies."

Facing Future Loftily

"What concerns me, what I desire, is that the country should look toward the future loftily and be led to pronounce itself on methods and ideas. But they say to me, 'Are you sure that the country desires this?' If it were not so, then I should see vast dangers indicated. We should look things in the face. Do not allow the ambition of audacious groups to be developed. Whatever cause may be invoked, it is not a legitimate interest that is against the interest of the Nation. One and indivisible the Nation must remain the supreme arbiter of the rights of each and all. That the State may, in its name, exercise this arbitrament, it must be given the mandate clearly and expressly by the Nation. The Nation must take its part in the great problems that are presented today, and for that there must be air and space in the ballot."

"The next electoral consultation must be commensurate with the great interests it involves. France today, victorious, has not completed her task; the necessary evolutions toward a new order have to be prepared. The broad clear ballot for which we ask should develop political vitality; it may maintain in this country the spirit of concord which constitutes and will continue to constitute its power. Nothing is so violent as the struggles of villages and clans. If we enlarge the field the contest will remain keen, but by the force of circumstances certain manners will be excluded, and the fight ended, men will have no reason for refusing mutual esteem for each other. France thus will be better fitted to dress her wounds, to assure her destiny and to resume her generous work of justice and fraternity." At the end of his speech Mr. Steeg was congratulated from all quarters of the Senate.

End of Arrondissement Plan

The long four-days' debate, keenly contested, went on, but it was evident that the Chamber's scheme was winning, and that the Senate was fully conscious that the time had come when, willy-nilly, it must change its attitude and must agree with the people. It came to pass that a last stand for the "scrutin d'arrondissement" was made by Messrs. Chapuis and Gay, who one after the other in the form of a "note préjudicielle" asked that the form of ballot which had been employed in the 1914 elections, that is to say the arrondissement system, should be maintained for the next ones. The commission's rapporteur, for all his conservatism and his opposition to the Chamber's scheme, was content to say, "There was a division, and, despite the energetic support given to the proposition by the senators named, it was beaten by 199 votes to 18. That settled the arrondissement system."

The government all the time had been lying low. It was known very well that it did not like the proposed reform; Georges Clemenceau, as past history showed, was more opposed to it almost than any man, but in this case discretion was the better part of valor and, with the temper of the country so evident, it was considered best to be silent. Near the end of the discussion, the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Pams, came in to make what he called an explanation of the position of the government, and, though he pretended to be sympathetic, he made what were regarded as some nagging criticisms of the Chamber's bill, told the Senate of the infinite pleasure he derived from co-operation with Mr. Clemenceau, and urged that whatever was done it was necessary they should get on quickly with the elections.

The end of it all was that an amendment signed by Messrs. Strauss, Steeg, Herriot, Dourmergue, Boudinot, Ratier, Deloncle, Paisans, and Macry was put to the vote in the following form: "Republic is indestructible!"

"Every candidate who shall have obtained an absolute majority is proclaimed elected within the limits of the seats at disposal. If any seats remain to be filled, the procedure shall be as follows: The electoral quotient shall be determined by dividing the number of voters by that of the deputies to be elected, blank or spoiled papers being

deducted. The 'average' of each list shall be determined by dividing the total of the votes given to the candidates by the number of the candidates. To each list will be allotted as many seats as the number of times that the electoral quotient is contained in the average. The remaining seats, if there are any, will be allotted to the highest average. The seats in each list will be allotted to the candidates who shall have gained most votes."

By 120 votes to 90 this amendment was approved and parliamentary representation in France entered upon a new era. "The Senate has interred the republic!" exclaimed Mr. Ournac. "The republic is indestructible and immortal!" retorted Mr. Strauss, and Mr. Bérard, the rapporteur of the Electoral Commission, who had so speciously attempted to prevent this success, asked that the discussion should be adjourned so that the commission might at the next sitting offer the text of a bill in conformity with the decision just taken, and might appoint a new rapporteur. Thus was a national anxiety ended.

BRITISH EMPIRE AND THE NEW CONDITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At a farewell dinner given by the British Empire League to Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia and Sir Joseph Cook, Australian Naval Minister, the future of the British Empire in the light of the formation of the League of Nations was referred to. The problem today, said Mr. Hughes, was how were the circumstances of that confederation of nations and peoples called the British Empire to be readjusted to the new conditions which the war and the peace treaty had created. Under the protection of the British Navy the dominions had grown up to nationhood. They still needed protection. If need arose to call for defense, whom were they to look to? Would the British Navy be in future the supreme naval power? Would it be entirely under the control of Britain? Had the old order of things passed away with the coming of the League of Nations?

Every one knew the circumstances of this Empire, continued Mr. Hughes. Australia was an outpost of empire; it was the most distant outpost of the white races; it was like a sentinel in a fortress which was a very gateway to the citadel. If Australia were attacked to whom should she call—to the League of Nations or the British Empire? Unless there was an imperial system of defense, unless every part of the Empire knew that between them and danger was the British Navy, this Empire was the fabric of a dream. The question must be looked at from the practical point of view. The sure shield behind which for so long the Empire had lain safely must not be abandoned for that other thing which had yet to win its spurs.

Sir Joseph Cook, Minister for the Navy, said that one outcome of the epochal war was the recognition by the world of the dominions as distinctly identifiable nations within the Empire. This new place in the world's estimation had been won by the dominions' sacrifices in the dreadful struggle. It would in the long run necessitate a review of constitutional machinery. But the time for that was not just yet. "We (Australians) go out to our own countries," added Sir Joseph, "to develop the Empire's resources while you develop them at home. We shall try to make the Empire secure out there while you make secure here at home. We shall carry with us the same outlook and ideal, and try to live on the same high plane of civilization which has made our Empire so highly respected in the world. We shall recognize our growing power as a trusteeship, as the Empire has done in all the past days. These things will not change. If by any fateful chance they should, then 'Ichabod' could well be written over the portals of the Imperial Temple. But they will not change, and the whole Empire, renewed, regenerated, and purged of its dross by the fire of this fearful war, will renew its youth like the eagle. It is my hope, as it is my firm belief, that the best days of the Empire are yet to be."

WHITLEY COUNCILS FOR CIVIL SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The report of the National Provisional Joint Committee on the application of the Whitley Report to the administrative departments of the civil service is published as a White Paper. The committee's proposals, which are admittedly tentative and exploratory, are based on the establishment of joint bodies falling into the following categories: A national council, departmental councils, district and office (or works) committees.

It is recommended that the national council should consist of 54 members, one half to be appointed by the government and the other half by groups of staff associations. The functions of the national council will include provision of the best means for utilizing the ideas and experience of the staff, and determination of the general policy governing all conditions of service.

In regard to promotion, the discussion should be restricted to the general aspects of the matter and individual cases should not be taken into consideration. In regard to departmental councils, the committee confine themselves to broad outlines, leaving each administrative department free to work out its particular constitution. The departmental councils will be competent to discuss any promotion in which it is represented that the policy sanctioned by the national council has been violated and to discuss any disciplinary action taken.

The establishment and functions of the district and office committees will be a matter for the decision of the departmental council when constituted.

LAON TREASON TRIAL IN FRANCE

Strange Story Told by the Accused Frenchman Toqué, Who Is Said to Have Recruited Spies for the Enemy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Strange was the tale that was told by Toqué, one of the great gang of persons charged with different kinds of treason committed when the Germans were in occupation of Laon and the country round about, many with the crime of denouncing fugitives of the allied army to the Germans. Toqué did some of this, but the chief courts against him referred to other matters, especially his collaboration in the notorious Gazette des Ardennes. This man, once an official in the colonial service, was one of the two chief writers of the sorry gang of more than 20 who were examined before the court-martial over which Colonel Leduc presides. Untidy, miserable in appearance, Toqué, who is declared to have assisted the Germans in divers ways, did not make an impressive figure. But he had a very odd story to tell, and in telling it he seemed to be ashamed of himself.

Toqué Reminiscent

He gave some account of his early experiences. When he left the Colonial School he explored Tchad with the Gentil mission, and was entrusted by Colonel Largeau with a special mission into the Haute Sangha. Twice he was mentioned in dispatches, and he told the court at that time he thought he had a great future before him. Then there came what was known as the Congo affairs, and the Brazzaville court condemned him to five years' imprisonment. He did not go into details of this affair, but said that he had unceasingly appealed for a revision of the case. Since then he had turned himself to various occupations, but had made no money out of them. About 1912 he began to do better for himself. He was writing for a number of newspapers and reviews, including the Soleil, the Mercure, the Hommes du Jour, and the Bonnet Rouge. It was through the last that he became intimate with Almeyreda.

Then came the war, and subsequently his connection with the Germans, when they were in occupation of Laon. One day a German officer came to him with the proposal that he should contribute to a newspaper which had for its object the dissemination of the view that the various belligerents were jointly responsible for the war. He refused. They came back again and asked him to do the work. "My Colonel," said Toqué, "you do not know the mental state of the Boche officers. When one is in their hands one does what one can." The upshot was that Toqué agreed to serve as intermediary between the commandant and a person named Beaudoin whom the German authorities wished to send to Lille, which was then in their occupation, upon an espionage mission.

At this stage of the proceedings Madame Toqué broke in with an exclamation to the effect that she never believed that her husband had been engaged in recruiting spies for the enemy. Toqué in return took advantage of the situation to make a few remarks in which he expressed his belief in his wife, who is also one of the accused. Colonel Leduc suggested to him then that he was receiving German officers in his house on terms of intimacy at that time, but he took exception to the suggestion of intimacy, and explained that he had occasion to make a request to the German authorities on behalf of his wife and was referred to a certain Captain Groth, who was the same man who had previously made the proposition to him about contributing to the paper.

Victimized by Germans

This man then offered him 30,000 francs to go to Paris, and bring the Germans news from there. He was specially to report on what was being thought in political and journalistic circles of the progress of the war. He was to get into touch with Almeyreda and other persons on whom German commandant for assistance, and especially with certain people who were developing a policy for a premature peace, to discuss things with deputies who were already partisans of a Franco-German rapprochement, and to talk to the syndicalist sections. He was to report to the German authorities by means of invisible ink on the margins of newspapers which were to be sent to them. He refused this offer, and then, being suspected by the Germans, together with the head of a religious community, he was sent away to Fourmies. Here he encountered more and more difficulties. Various charges were laid against him by the people of the place. He found it impossible to make a living there, where the Mayor showed a special hostility to him. Then he was victimized by the Germans. They shut him up in a gloomy dungeon, where the only food given him was three hundred grams of bread daily. He was next sent to Holzminde, where he became assistant to a photographer, and afterward he was dispatched to Lichtenhof to a reprisal camp there.

This was Toqué's melancholy story, and it was told all very well in its way, though different from the facts of this case as understood by the prosecution; but the latter wanted to know more about the famous Gazette des Ardennes and what Toqué had to do with it, Colonel Leduc pressing him upon the subject.

"As a Man From the Moon"

In answer, he said that in days gone by, like some 400 other French people, he had contributed to a local paper whose policy was in opposition to that of the nationalists, such as Maurice Barrès and Deroulède. Then,

when in the clutch of the Germans and when his wife and child were hungry, he was approached with the offer to write articles for the fourth page of the Gazette des Ardennes which the Germans placed at the disposal of the French. He never placed himself in the service of the Germans. He conducted himself, he said, "as a neutral, as a Martian, as a man from the moon!"

"But you had to conduct yourself like a Frenchman!" commented Colonel Leduc, and Toqué answered that veritably he had done so, and he had written a book in which was reckoned up the balance sheet of the German occupation, and in this a formidable case was made against the Germans! On that fourth page of the Gazette he wrote things with the object of stimulating the morale of his compatriots. But Colonel Leduc remarked that his articles were in conformity with German views. He admitted that he became a sort of war correspondent to the paper, but yet at the same time declared that he had never received a sou from it, and yet again that he became associated with it in order to earn money for food for his family. He contradicted himself often. Then he wrote to the Kaiser and mentioned as one of his ways in which he had earned his living in the past his writing for the Bonnet Rouge. As he proceeded with his narrative the accused seemed to develop a certain insolent attitude toward the court, so that when once he rudely asked for an explanation of certain questions Colonel Leduc sharply reprimanded him, saying he did not receive orders from him, and he had better behave differently.

PROGRESS MADE IN WHITLEY COUNCILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M. P., secretary of the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress, addressed the Industrial Reconstruction Council recently, taking for his subject "Some Industrial Problems."

Mr. J. H. Whitley, M. P., who presided, spoke of the progress in the establishment of joint industrial councils under the Whitley scheme. He said that soon there would be established and at work no fewer than 40 such councils, covering that number of industries, and there would be 31 interim reconstruction committees, many of which would, no doubt, develop into the full status of industrial councils.

The movement, he continued, went further than that. He was informed that the banking world, the teaching profession, and the insurance world were taking definite steps in the same direction. He was glad, moreover, to say that all the reports which came in from the councils showed that they were animated by the right spirit. He noticed what successful work was being done "round the table," and that there was apparently unanimity—certainly there were no disputes or stoppages of work. Some of the councils, Mr. Whitley added, had taken up the question of research work and appointed sub-committees to deal with the matter.

Mr. Bowerman spoke mainly of the progress of adoption of the Whitley

scheme in the printing trade. He described the era of what he called "the Limited Liability Companies," which set up large establishments where the employer, as the employer, was unknown, and said that this era led to an estrangement between the employers and employed. The recommendations of the Whitley committee were brought forward and the printing trade had formed its own council. An agreement was arrived at in March for the reduction of working hours to 48 per week, the granting to every one in the trade of a week's holiday with pay, and six statutory holidays per year with pay. Something like 250,000 employees in London and throughout the country were benefiting by this scheme. The future outlook as regarded the relationship between employers and employed, he said, was never brighter or better than at the present time.

Speaking later, Mr. Whitley said he did not think there was any limit to what might be done by industrial councils. They would fully and frankly face all the problems of their respective industries, putting the human problem always first, but also bringing commercial and perhaps financial and economic problems within their purview.

CANADIAN PENITENTIARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario—The penitentiary wardens and chaplains of Canada have been sent questionnaires dealing with moral uplift of prison inmates. These questionnaires are from the Department of Justice and contain twenty questions to which answers are required, based upon the experience of the wardens and chaplains in their efforts to raise the moral conceptions of those under their care. An improvement is being sought in the administration of the Canadian penitentiaries, in which the discipline has been very rigid and little opportunity afforded for the reform of the convict. The chief inspector of the Canadian penitentiaries, who retired some time ago after being long in office, held to the view that the penitentiary was simply a place of punishment and favored the severest of discipline and no pleasant times. An investigation into penitentiary matters several years ago by a government commission revealed conditions that required improvement, and now a further effort is to be made to better the lot of the convict and give him a chance to reform.

OUTREMTONT TO BUILD HOUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OUTREMTONT, Quebec—The city of Outremont, a residential suburb of Montreal, has resolved to proceed with the work of building houses and selling them. Outremont owns a tract of residential land valued at \$1 a foot. The cost of carrying this is \$10,000 per year, and it has been decided, therefore, that 12 houses will be built on a new street, called Peronne Avenue. The contract was decided on at a cost of \$119,400. The houses will be sold at the cost of construction and value of the land, and the figures submitted show that the values will be from \$11,812 to \$14,715, approximately, of which the land value is about \$2500 for each house. This scheme does not interfere with the workmen's housing scheme, being purely a municipal enterprise.

JAMAICA'S SUGAR INTEREST GROWS

Increase in Price Caused by the War Has Led to More Land Being Put Under Cane Cultivation—Big Gain in Exports

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica—There is a growing interest in the cultivation of the sugar cane here. Not only is more land being put under cane cultivation, but in some cases other cultivation already established has been plowed in to make room for the conquering cane. The impetus given to sugar in the foreign markets by the increase in the price caused by the war has now been handed on by the preference which Great Britain is giving to Empire-grown sugar.

While in 1914 the sugar which Jamaica produced was only 7 per cent of the total value of her exports, in the following year it had advanced to 11.6 and in 1916 it was up to 18.1. There are now 63 sugar factories, or estates, as they are locally termed. The report of the Director of Agriculture, just published, shows that in 1918 the crops suffered a setback owing to the drought, and only 26,000 tons of sugar were produced.

At the head of the class of big sugar ventures here is the factory now being pushed toward completion on the well-irrigated plains of the parish of St. Catherine. This will start next year, and its output is a possible 15,000 or 20,000 tons per annum. Another factory scheme centers in Eastern St. Thomas Parish. This is planned on cooperative lines with the government financing it. If all the landowners come in, it will be possible to start a 10,000-ton factory, extending ultimately to 12,000 tons or 13,000 tons each year. This factory would be surrounded by some 6000 acres of fertile, level soil, over which it will be possible to transport the cane by railways. The region has a good rainfall, and useful harbors. It already produces bananas and coconuts in large quantities.

The neighboring parish of Portland is busy trying for a 10,000-ton factory to be placed on the railway between Buff Bay and Grange Bay. For this 6000 acres will have to be pledged for cane growing under guarantee to the government. The Director of Agriculture, whose department has had its staff increased to keep pace with the need to serve the sugar industry better in its present expansive mood, thus comments on the future outlook: "Looking at the question of central factories from the point of view of the future of the colony, it is clear that cooperative factories under government guarantee, but managed by the planters or their representatives, are best calculated to lead to satisfactory results in Jamaica when new areas are developed in sugar. Such factories can secure equal rights to all, and a fair division of profits. A system of government cooperative factories would also prevent the development of large capitalists and monopolistic combinations, that might react adversely to the interests and progress of the growers of cane."

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TRADE CONDITIONS IN EUROPE OUTLINED

Banker Who Has Just Returned to United States Points Out Urgent Need of Continent for American Manufactures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. HARTFORD, Connecticut.—An interesting report on commercial conditions in Europe and the urgent need of the Continent for United States goods has been made to the Hartford Chamber of Commerce by W. Irving Bullard, manager of the industrial service department of the Merchants National Bank of Boston.

Mr. Bullard declares that the demand for American products by the European countries never has been equalled in the history of commerce. This is especially true of emergency tools and hardware. Mr. Bullard, who has just returned to the United States after several months in Europe, says: "In Belgium I had a talk with Baron Forquet, head of the Bureau d'Etude of the Belgian Reconstruction. He declared that the entire country was in need of small tools and utensils of all sorts, especially those things used by the householders. Only one factory, so far as I know, was at the moment engaged in manufacturing these household affairs, and as the Germans took or ruined the equipment of thousands of places, the people in towns and rural communities are endeavoring to arrange for the purchase of such hardware in Germany."

Large Machinery Demand

"Demand in Belgium for large machinery is great, this conclusion being based on the data I have obtained from the service of restitution, which is engaged in bringing back the stolen machines from Germany. From a financial standpoint Belgium is very strong. The indemnities from Germany and the cancellation of war debts to the Allies will make her credit A-No. 1. Already in America there is a commercial credit of \$100,000,000 for Belgium. Belgium is the great field today for Connecticut manufacturers."

"In France, Clementello, Minister of Commerce and Industry, is extremely enthusiastic over the future commercial relations with America. The demand for machine tools, structural steel of all kinds, heavy hardware, and general machinery is without limit in France. In many of the manufacturing districts in France there will have to be purchased hundreds of millions of dollars worth of machinery for the reequipment of the French industries. "Spain is having a real industrial boom, and because of its more or less neutral position during the war is in a very comfortable international position for commerce. In August, 1918, our own government secured a loan of 250,000,000 pesetas in Spain for the purchase of army equipment. Our government is now making a sale of \$50,000,000 worth of our surplus stock through the Argentine banking interests in Madrid. The Spanish field is very attractive and I urge the Connecticut manufacturers to get in touch with the American commercial attaché to the American Embassy in Madrid."

Call for Hardware

"Switzerland offers a large demand for builders' hardware and small tools."

"The United States Government is furnishing very large quantities of reclaimed clothing and shoes to the Government of Tzecho-Slovakia on three-year credits, but because of the fact that it is a new republic, I do not see an opportunity for any particular business in finished products at the moment. This country, which has practically all the textile machinery of old Austria, is going to be a very large consumer of raw material and textile equipment."

"It is the best opinion among trade experts and American Government officials in Paris that American manufacturers should immediately investigate the markets of Poland. The peculiar political conditions surrounding this country make it desirable that firm credits be assured before commerce is indulged in. It seems very evident that Poland has at last attained the independent position she has been working for."

"In England there seems to be a feeling that American manufacturers are waiting for the peace finalities to start commerce with Germany. Personally, I have talked with several trade experts who have been to Germany and am convinced that there is no limit to the demand for raw materials, as well as finished goods, there and that ample credits will be provided."

SHORTAGE OF SUGAR IN CANADA DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—According to Dr. R. G. McFall, Canadian Cost of Living Commissioner, the price of sugar in the Dominion has been raised by improper means, such as combines and conspiracies, which he declares are "absolutely pernicious and unlawful." He declares that those in control of the sugar are greatly interfering with the preserving and canning of fruit by the housewife. He denies that there is any shortage of refined sugar owing to excessive exports, stating that the last available customs records show that the excess of Canadian imports over exports is very much greater than usual, sugar coming into Canada to stay being sufficient to supply more, not less, than the country's customary require-

ments. With millions of pounds of refined sugar in storage, an advanced price was announced a few days ago, while the price remains constant on the New York market.

In the course of his statement Dr. McFall says: "Some retailers have already advanced their prices for the sole reason that they are profiteers. This is not general, for most of our retailers are good citizens. Moreover, there is no general combine among the retailers to make them advance prices in common. There is, however, an unfair combine before

MIDDAY PANTOMIME ON CITY STREETS

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These sultry days bring the whole kid-dom into the crowded East Side streets, until they resemble nothing else in the whole world so much as the harlequinade scenes in an old-fashioned English pantomime. It does not require a great stretch of imagination

to picture the mischievous, laughing urchins dodging in and out among the push-carts as clowns, pantalons, harlequins, and columbines, minus, of course, their bright, spangle-covered costumes. Here, clown and pantaloon are red-headed, frock-faced lumps without shoes, stockings, or cares; while the brilliant patches of Harlequin and the dainty skirts of Columbine are superseded by more sordid attire as befits the neighborhood.

Close by, watching the gain, is an unusual couple—a husband and wife—real "old folks," who seemed part of the "old sod" itself. The contrast between the little ones and



Summer street scene

the sugar reaches the retailers, and there is a powerful weapon in operation to cause the price on the tens of millions of pounds in all the major stock bins to advance at once.

"This combine makes a substantial discount to wholesalers provided they maintain the common price set by the combine; if prices are cut the discount is not received. Under such conditions the advance in price on all major holdings is inevitable. This combine promotes the welfare of the large business interests, but is destroying the good old-fashioned custom of household preserving. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago one of the large refiners, whose stock is heavily watered, announced at its annual meeting that its profits for the last year had doubled."

PRIVATE-OWNED ROADS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Private ownership and control of railroads as proposed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, having been favored by the organization's membership on a referendum recently by an over-

whelming vote, is being presented this week to the Senate and House interstate commerce committees in Washington, District of Columbia. Since the bills being prepared by Congress on the subject are nearly completed, the chamber thought it advisable to send its special committee on governmental relations to commerce and transportation to Washington in order that the views of the chamber might be taken up in actual conference with the congressmen rather than by indirect discussion.

But it is time to remember that this is really not a harlequinade, for Hook and Ladder Company No. 5 have backed their apparatus out of the engine house, and are treating (on the suggestion of the Mayor) hundreds—there seems to be millions—of youngsters to a good hosing, and I am sure that they never do that in pantomime! How the youngsters revel in the cooling spray! They look and act just like the happy sparrows 'neath the fountains in the city parks, and they make just as much noise.

The dog days seem to fan the enterprise of the youngsters, too, for after pleasure they turn to business, and on nearly every corner there springs into view upturned boxes or barrels on which homemade, ice-cold lemonade is placed on sale. It is great fun watching the kiddies playing at soda fountain. How seriously the "little mother" in charge of the lemonade can measure out her "three soupspoons for a cent," and how the would-be customers without money stand silently around, hoping and praying that she will take pity on them and "give us a taste for nothing."

Glimpses of Childhood Past

I do not know why the sight of chil-

the couple is as between the morning and evening of life.

In a still poorer quarter of the city—in the shadow of the big gasometer down by the river—a group of "kids" playing about an open hydrant was a sight never to be forgotten. By a strange, tricky circumstance or what you will, huge posters advertising the beautiful water outing on the Hudson served as a background to the "gutter-snipes" happily splashing in the city water. The writer had one or two days previously taken one of those Hudson trips and noted the children of wealth and leisure carefully wrapped and protected from the breezes. The fearless youngsters of the slums evidently take their pleasures the reverse way, for their merriment is not disturbed by nurse-maids constantly reminding them of the danger of getting their feet wet.

RELIEF PLANNED FOR STRANDED POLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Prince Kasimir Lubomirsky, first Minister from Poland to the United States, will arrive in this city early next month, and his presence is expected to help solve the problem presented by 2000 helpless Polish soldiers concentrated in camp at Echo, Manchuria. For a year these soldiers have been awaiting some means of returning to their homes. They were part of the Polish force fighting with the Tzecho-Slovaks against the Bolsheviks in east Russia and Siberia.

Representatives of this Polish force have passed through this city on their way to report in Warsaw. They visited Washington, and believe the United States Government will take action to help them get the soldiers back home, with about 1000 children, many of whom were driven out of Poland into Russia by the Tzar's army on its last retreat. The Polish force in east Russia and Siberia is now about 18,000.

GROWTH OF SERVICE ON WESTERN RIVERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—M. J. Sanders, federal manager of the government barge lines on the Mississippi-Warrior rivers, at a meeting of shippers here, urged critics of the river service to be patient with delays until the new equipment now beginning to be delivered could be brought into use. The lack of proper terminals, he said, was causing freight to remain on barges 10 and 12 days longer than it should with right handling.

On taking over the office of manager of the service between St. Louis and New Orleans, Lewis T. Kavanaugh declared that there is now an enormous congestion of traffic impairing the railways and the national industry, a condition that need not have come had the waterways been developed in keeping with the national needs.

"We are on the eve of a revival of inland waterways navigation," said Mr. Kavanaugh, "but it will not come over night and it will lack the picturesque quality of the old days."

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PIER EXPECTED TO BRING INDUSTRIES

Maine Project Calls Attention to Opportunities That It Will Bring for Development of Various Manufactures in the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

PORTLAND, Maine.—With a state pier and all its possibilities, new manufacturing industries could be induced to come to Maine, say those who are aiding in the campaign to make certain that the voters of the State favor the pier proposition at the special election of Sept. 8. New industries would find it to their advantage to locate in Maine could they have adequate transportation and marketing facilities so as to compete in marketing their products with the great distributing centers of the Atlantic Coast states, they say.

The extensive tracts of virgin forests in the northwestern part of Maine contain the right kinds of wood for the manufacture of medium grades of furniture, says a supporter of the pier project. "There are pine, maple, birch, spruce, and walnut, which can be reached and brought out to favorable points where there is adequate water power to drive the machinery in a modern factory. The low cost of labor and the short rail and water haul to the big markets in the states south of Maine would enable manufacturers to compete successfully with western furniture makers. Information from reliable sources states that the forests of that section are not adequate to supply the increasing demand."

"The great manufacturers of agricultural implements in the middle west could advantageously locate a branch in Maine where they would have abundant supplies of wood of all kinds and where labor costs would be favorable. There would be little, if any, difference in the cost of steel and iron delivered at Maine factories located in Maine when Europe and South America are considered, for the long haul from the central states would be eliminated and direct shipments by water could be made from the state pier at Portland."

"Automobile tire makers might profitably locate branches at tidewater, Portland Harbor and save transportation costs from seaboard and back to the coast for foreign shipment. Crude rubber, sulphur, and fabrics could be brought direct in steamships to tidewater plants. The tires could be manufactured and finished and then shipped out direct by coastwise and foreign steamships, thus obviating the great expense of handling and rehandling and the long haul of hundreds of miles from inland points."

"A flouring mill might advantageously locate in Maine, where it could be supplied largely with New England wheat. Aroostook County, last year, raised more wheat than it could consume. The soil of Maine is adapted for extensive wheat culture. Elaborate tests in several counties show that Maine can produce more wheat per acre and at a lower cost per bushel than any State, with two exceptions."

"The manufacture of barrel and box shooks could be increased in this State. Already a large number of barrel manufacturers have grouped their interests to the extent of forming an advertising propaganda to develop a greater consumption of barrels. New England users would increase their purchases if prices could be made more favorable, and the proximity of Maine forests to these near-by distributing points would give Maine factories decided advantage."

TRADE ON CANADIAN BORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario.—The withdrawal of business from Niagara Falls, New York, and from Buffalo by wealthy Canadian shoppers who were lured by the placing of such high discount upon Canadian money and by

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the action of some merchants in refusing to accept it altogether, has resulted in the launching of a movement in both cities to ease the burden if not to remove it entirely. Accordingly, with the sanction of the Chamber of Commerce and the banks, petitions are being circulated among the business men in the United States by which the signer pledges himself not to charge any discount on Canadian money under a dollar. In the meantime Canadian merchants are benefiting to a large extent by the diversion of trade and are getting in better goods and larger stocks in an effort to hold it, despite the activities of the merchants across the line in trying to remove the stigma placed upon Canadian money in order to coax back its copious flow.

BROADER PACIFIC COAST TRADE BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—For the purpose of bringing the communities of the entire Pacific Slope—including the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, and Utah—into closer contact with one another, the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, which has been in existence for some time, but which has not been active, is to be reorganized and placed upon a more effective basis, according to an announcement by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

It has also been decided to hold a congress of the commercial interests of the entire Pacific Slope in San Francisco sometime during the coming fall. One purpose of this conference is to make preparations effectually to place before the National Foreign Trade Convention, which will meet in San Francisco in May, 1920, those matters that affect the entire territory of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains. Besides the subject of foreign trade, the Pacific Slope conference will take up such questions as the relation of the Pacific Slope to the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean and will make plans for the closest cooperation and unity between the communities of the far west, regarding agricultural, live stock, manufacturing, and various industrial problems.

GOODS WILL BE TRADED FOR WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The "barter ship" Kickapoo, the last relief ship dispatched under the American Relief Administration, has arrived at Novorossysk, the principal seaport of the Kuban Cossacks, according to information received at the headquarters of the administration here. American Relief representatives aboard the ship will trade her 1000-ton cargo of merchandise and farming implements for wheat which will be sent to Batum for Armenian relief.

In Kuban, which is normally a wheat-producing region, the inhabitants have been hoarding grain, since the currency of the country has made it of little commercial value to restore their industry. At present they are in great need of all the accessories of life, as dress goods, notions and garden implements, and want to trade their wheat for these necessities.

It is believed that wheat can be obtained for Armenia by offering the Cossacks goods the equivalent of about \$80 per ton. With the short haul to Batum wheat can be landed there at about 50 per cent of the price of American wheat.

CHEMISTS WORK ON CHEAPER FOOD

Substitutes Are Being Found for Articles Which Are Now Out of Average Man's Reach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—New means of obtaining foodstuffs, and satisfactory methods of converting familiar substances to a palatable and cheaper diet, have recently been discovered, according to a bulletin issued by the American Chemical Society, which holds its annual meeting soon in Philadelphia.

Spouted beans, peas and grains are excellent substitutes for fruits and vegetables, it explains, when the latter are rapidly soaring in price. The Chinese discovered the value of spouted legumes years ago, and used them in making savory stews by the addition of a little meat.

By converting plants formerly used as breweries and munition factories into food factories, modern industrial chemistry is finding many new ways of making food palatable. Milk factories reduce the product to more portable forms, and cause a saving of freight by changing it to powders, dried milks, malted, condensed and evaporated brands. There is great food value in buttermilk, according to Dr. William Greick, of St. Paul, Minnesota, a member of the society. A method has been found for condensing buttermilk into a semi-solid smooth substance of the consistency of ice cream. When used in bread making, it produces a far more substantial loaf than that usually sold in the shops, with an agreeable milk flavor. The sugar of milk in the buttermilk makes a uniform brown crust at low baking temperature.

To the research chemist must be credited such new foods as oleomargarine, glucose, and hydrogenated fats which include lard substitutes or cooking compounds, according to the statement. Spoilage of many foods is also avoided to a large extent through their efforts. Experiments now being carried on to obtain edible oils from the tomato seed and even from the cockle burr indicate the widespread efforts of the chemist today to conserve on every hand.

MEMPHIS TEACHERS GAIN PAY INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

MEMPHIS, Tennessee.—Negotiations between the Memphis Teachers Association and the Board of Education over recognition of collective bargaining have been held in abeyance as a result of the decision of the teachers to sign notices of acceptance submitted to them, as individuals, by the board. The decision to sign was reached upon the advice of R. G. Brown, attorney for the union of teachers, who assured them they would not sacrifice the fundamental of collective bargaining by signing the board's notices, failure to sign which by July 15 was regarded by the board as equivalent to a resignation.

The association submitted to the Board of Education a proposed new contract involving collective bargaining and higher salaries. This the Board of Education has failed to agree to. The teachers are, however, promised their automatic salary increase, in addition to any further increase the board's revenues make possible, in the board's opinion.

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STORY OF LATTER DAYS OF THE TZAR

British Army Officer Describes Events Following Royal Abdication in 1917 Leading Up to the Date of His Execution

The following incidents in the life of the Tzar and the imperial family during the years 1917 and 1918 were written by a British Army officer closely in touch with the actual events described.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia—In the early days of March, 1917, the Tzar was at headquarters at Moghilev while the Empress and the children were at Tsarkoe Selo. On March 3 the Emperor tried to get to Petrograd but his train was stopped. For 10 days before the abdication he had no communication whatever with his family, the Empress and family being virtually prisoners cut off from all outside communication.

After the abdication the Tzar was taken to Tsarkoe Selo and kept a prisoner there with the rest of his family. They were very closely guarded and were followed by soldiers even when they went for their short walks in the garden. However they lived comfortably and were not molested. Occasionally they were invaded by a band of officials among whom sometimes figured Kerensky. These officials appeared at any hour and demanded to see the various members of the household, whom they interrogated each time concerning secret telephones, staircases, and such like paraphernalia, by which the imperial family were supposed to communicate with the outside world. Not satisfied with the replies that no such things existed they would very politely ask to be allowed to search for themselves, and they always refused to go through the rooms unless accompanied by the occupant.

No Secret Passages

One day the lady-in-waiting, being used to their visits, did not take any particular notice when they invaded her room. When one of the visitors bowed to her, she returned the salutation not taking much notice—when the unknown gentleman in black suddenly announced, "I am Kerensky," obviously expecting this announcement to have a miraculous effect. He was very polite and suave, and upon being assured that the lady-in-waiting knew of no secret telephones or passages, he left. Another incident is told by this lady-in-waiting. One day she was leaning out of the window, and suddenly the sentry seeing her shouted up to her (the translation of which would be), "Take your ugly face away or I'll shoot." One of the Grand Duchesses who was standing by burst into a roar of laughter, being quite oblivious to the change of affairs which allowed a sentry to insult one of the imperial household.

Another incident which occurred about this time is illustrative of what kind of people were in control. The Tzarovitch was by birth the head of the Cossacks, and the Cossacks had given him a little miniature gun with wooden bullets to play with. He was extremely fond of it, and just as he was going out with the gun one day he was stopped by one of the sentries and ordered to give it up. Imagine his fury! For over a quarter of an hour a discussion raged with the sentry and eventually he had to give it up. Later the incident was brought before Kerensky, who at first agreed with the verdict that he should not carry about a gun with which he might shoot down the people. Later, however, when the harmlessness of the instrument was realized, the toy was given back to Alexis Nicholasvitch.

Family Sent to Tobolsk

In the summer the imperial family were sent to Tobolsk for safety. They journeyed as far as Tyumen in a special train and were allowed to take all the silver, linen, etc., which was needed. From Tyumen they went by boat to Tobolsk. There they had a fairly large house, as can be judged from the fact they had 14 servants.

During the first few months of their stay at Tobolsk the imperial family were allowed to attend church on Sunday outside their house, but very soon their presence attracted such interest that this privilege was withdrawn and they were never allowed outside their home.

There is one other incident to show the kind of insults they were subject to. There was a small garden attached to the house with a high railing all around so as to prevent anyone seeing in or out. In this little garden the whole outdoor exercise which the imperial family could take was concentrated. Around it the children would run and play. During the winter they had formed the plan of making a slide to utilize a little sled which the Czarovitch had. Day after day they used to pour water on this mound in order to make it steeper and higher. The night before it was finished the sentry came in and hacked the whole thing to little pieces, on the plea that from the top of it they were visible from the outside.

General Attitude of Family

The general attitude of the family all this time was, as far as the children were concerned, one of resignation to fate, and the firm belief that it would all come right very soon. It was as though it were an ugly dream, a huge practical joke, the illusion of which would disappear as suddenly as it had appeared. The Tzar bore his captivity with extreme patience. The Tzarina bore herself bravely throughout and the one great comfort to all of them was the fact that they were together. At Tobolsk they were guarded by some 300 men at night, half of whom were loyal to the Tzar, and the other half could have been bribed either way. The commandant was a kindly disposed individual, and their rescue

would have been an easy matter for some enterprising Englishman, who could have sailed down the Ob and taken them off in his ship—one wonders whether Kerensky rather hoped they would be rescued from Tobolsk. After the Bolshevik régime came in the regulations became far more stringent, and they were subjected to numerous visitations when the intruder would call out their names, one by one, and they would have to appear. Imagine the feelings of the Tzar of all the Russians on those occasions.

Tzar Brought to Moscow

In March, 1918, the Bolshevik Soviet at Moscow decided to try the Tzar and his family and for that purpose they were ordered to be brought to Moscow. The thaw was just starting when the Tzar and Tzarina started on their journey. The children did not accompany them, but were to follow later. They were allowed to take with them only one change of linen and very little besides. They were conveyed in a cart without springs and often were compelled to walk through slush—once a foot thick. In one place while crossing a river the ice had just begun to melt and the whole party had to walk the freezing water being up to the knees of the Tzar. The Tzarina, who was unable to walk, had to be carried across, by one of the escort. The material condition did not worry them very much, but the thought that was uppermost in their minds all of the time was, "How were the children?" When they reached the railway the first idea was to take them around by Omsk on the way to Moscow. The train carrying the imperial captives, in fact, reached Omsk station at night (four versts outside the town itself), but owing to the possibility of rescue by the Tzachs, they were once more rushed up the line they had come, on the way to Ekaterinburg. The British Consul at Omsk heard next morning that they had been just outside the station.

When they arrived at Ekaterinburg, nominally on their way to Moscow, the local Soviet at Ekaterinburg decided to keep them there, partly out of spite to the Moscow Soviet, and partly because they thought that if they possessed the person of the Tzar they could use that fact and get what they wanted.

Life at Ekaterinburg

On April 30, 1918, the Tzar and Tzarina arrived at Ekaterinburg and were accommodated in a fair-sized white stone house in one of the main streets of the town. Around the house a high barricade of planks had been erected so as to prevent either the inmates from seeing out, or being seen from the outside by passers-by. In a little house opposite lived the guard. Behind the house was a very small garden in which the Tzar was allowed to walk and work at carpentry, although very soon even this form of recreation was denied him.

To revert to the children. After the departure of the Tzar and Tzarina, a lady-in-waiting, who had been living opposite the imperial house, joined the children, and very soon accompanied them to Ekaterinburg. They left Tobolsk in a steamer and were guarded night and day by the worst type of Russian. All privacy was denied them, and innumerable little difficulties and annoyances were constantly put in their way. At Tyumen the children were centered on what was happening to their parents. The two elder of them began to realize what it might lead to, and were fearful for

the safety of their parents. At Ekaterinburg station the children were taken away, and the lady-in-waiting never saw any of the family again.

None of Ordinary Essentials

The life at Ekaterinburg was far worse than anything they had yet experienced. They had three rooms in all, two bedrooms and a dining room. There were no beds—no locks on any doors, in fact none of even the essentials of an ordinary house. The family were obliged to sit down to meals with the servants, and there were only five forks to go around 11 people. The food was of the commonest, and their meals were punctuated by the visits of Commissioner Yurovski, who used to come in, stretch over the Tzar, seize a fork and take the best piece of meat he could find in the soup, and then shove his elbow in the Tzar's face before swallowing it.

From a photograph taken of the Tzar after his imprisonment he is seen to be wearing shoulder straps, denoting his rank as a Russian officer, and also his George's Cross. Soon after his arrival at Ekaterinburg, however, he was warned to take off his shoulder straps, and the guards would tear them off for him.

It is said that the Germans sought an interview with the Tzar while he was at Ekaterinburg, but he absolutely declined to receive them. At Tobolsk they are reported to have approached him to sign the Brest-Litovsk treaty, to which request he replied that he had rather have his hand cut off than be guilty of such a crime to the Allies. For some six weeks the imperial family lived this life of torture. On the night of the 15th of June the end came.

An Eyewitness' Description

The evidence regarding the execution of the imperial family at Ekaterinburg shows that there were two parties in the local Soviet, one wishing to save the family, and the other headed by five Jews, of whom two, Safarov and Valnev, had accompanied Lenin in his journey across Germany, determined on the execution. The Central Soviet at Moscow wished to send the family to Nevsk in White Russia. Between the 8th and 12th the Russian guard on the house were removed, the pretext being a charge that they had stolen 70,000 rubles. They were replaced by a house guard of 13 men, namely, three Jews, Yurovski, Zait and one other, and 10 Letts. The guard outside the house was commanded by a convicted criminal of the lowest type, called Medvedev.

At 2 a. m. on the 16th the prisoners were awakened and told to prepare for a journey. An hour later they called down to the lower room; Yurovski read out the sentence of the Soviet, ending with the words, "and so your life has come to an end." The Emperor said, "I am ready." An eyewitness stated that the Empress and her two eldest daughters made the sign of the

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RADICAL HEALTH PROGRAM IN UTAH

Annual Medical Examination and Daily Inspection of School Children Included in Plans of Newly Appointed Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Dr. E. G. Gowans, who resigned as superintendent of public instruction of Utah to accept the directorship of health in schools, following legislation passed at the last Legislature establishing that office, has outlined his program.

Dr. Gowans said health supervisors would be appointed in each school district of the State. Under their direction medical examinations of every child in school would be made once a year, and preferably twice. A follow-up system would be included which would have for its purpose the correction of any remediable defects which might have been revealed by the examination.

An inspection of school buildings and grounds, according to Dr. Gowans, would be made two or three times a year and a report of needed reforms turned in. Daily inspection of children by teachers or nurses would be held for the purpose of detecting signs of acute health disorders and as a means of controlling contagious diseases. Better instruction in both hygiene and physical training would be enforced and instead of emphasizing anatomy and physiology, the new

hygiene would embody only the fundamentals of health.

Dr. Gowans said that hygienic talks would be given to the children in the elementary grades on the subject of cleanliness and that the habit would be inculcated in the child of keeping objects out of his mouth and always carrying and properly using a handkerchief. The habit of looking in both directions before crossing a street would also be brought to the child's attention. Dr. Gowans said that it was his opinion that hundreds of lives would have been saved during the influenza "epidemic" if children had kept things out of their mouths and if they had been instructed in the use of the handkerchief.

The doctor said that he hoped that health education would be included in the school curriculum and not thrown in as a side issue to be haphazardly applied as seen fit. He reported that about 10 per cent of the teachers of Utah, representing nearly every district in the State, had had instruction in health at the university summer school in the work which they are expected to do. As a result, he said, a successful work is expected to be achieved by them in cooperation with the health supervisors. Dr. Gowans outlined his program at the recent Utah vocational and junior extension conference held at the University of Utah.

HAWAII WELCOMES NAVAL PARTY

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Hawaiians in native costume welcomed Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, with his party and the officers and men of the dreadnaught New York, which arrived here yesterday. As the visitors came ashore they passed between columns of warriors carrying spears.

LACK OF CARS FOR OHIO COAL FIELDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Coal operators in this section of Ohio who are vainly endeavoring to get cars enough to keep their mines going regard the reply of W. D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, to a complaint that there had been "some car shortage in the bituminous coal districts," a mild view of a rather serious situation. Figures indicate that 70 coal mines in one association were operating, for the week ending Aug. 9, only 44.5 per cent of their full time.

According to the management of one of the largest coal-operating companies in Ohio, there were, on the day the Director-General's reply was made, on the New York Central tracks between Cleveland and Buffalo probably 2000 modern coal cars purchased by the United States Government and not yet allocated by the Railway Administration.

ITALIANS TO BE ENTERTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Italian dreadnaught Conte di Cavour, carrying Admiral Hugo Conz, is due to leave Halifax on Saturday, according to the Mayor's reception committee, and arrive in Boston Harbor on Monday morning. A program of entertainment lasting through to Friday night has been arranged. A public welcome on Boston Common on Tuesday morning, and automobile trips to Concord and Lexington and around Cape Ann are among the events planned.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PLATT ELIMINATES
OUMET AT 38 HOLE

Philadelphia Golfer, Newcomer
in Championship Ranks, De-
feats Former Title-Holder in
Extra-Hole Match

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—There
are four survivors in the struggle for
the United States amateur golf cham-
pionship. Francis Ouimet of Wood-
land is not among them.

Ouimet, the conqueror of Vardon
and Ray, the English professionals,
and of C. E. Evans, the United States
champion since 1917, was Thursday
eliminated from further competition
in a spectacular 38-hole match with
J. W. Platt, North Hills, Philadelphia,
a newcomer in the championship
ranks and a wonderful player. The
other survivors are R. T. Jones Jr. of
Atlanta, and Davidson Herron and
W. C. Fownes Jr., Oakmont.

Jones eliminated R. E. Knepper of
St. Louis City, 3 and 2. Herron defeated
Sloux City, 3 and 2. Fownes defeated
Hala, 2 and 1. A driving rain started
with the first pair of the tee in the
morning and let up only for a short
period in the afternoon, making the
course sloppy and uncertain and the
play extremely difficult.

The Ouimet-Platt match, of course,
was the stellar attraction. Platt was
expected to lose, despite his fine play
thus far in the tournament, but he
surprised even his most ardent ad-
mirers by the quality of his work
against the great Woodland player.

At the end of the first round the
match was all square. Platt had
played Ouimet to a standstill. It was
a nip-and-tuck battle all the way, with
first one up and then the other. In
the afternoon Ouimet apparently tired
and his younger opponent was going
strong. Platt was 3 up at the turn,
and after the twenty-eighth hole had
been halved he won the twenty-ninth.
Going to the thirtieth with defeat
staring him in the face, Ouimet took
a decided brace and won. He also won
the thirty-first, taking a par 3 while
Platt, after being trapped, took a 4.
Ouimet went badly going to the thirty-
second and had a 7. Platt taking a 3,
but Ouimet came back strongly on the
thirty-third. He ran his putt down for
a 4, while Platt went down in 6.
The thirty-fourth was halved in 3, but
Ouimet, with a decided rally, won the
thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth, the latter
win squaring the match and sending
it into extra holes.

Both had par 4s on the thirty-
seventh and the match proceeded to
the thirty-eighth. Ouimet's drive went
into the deep rough to the left of
the green and his shot out, passing
the green, was again in the rough.
Platt laid his second 10 feet from the
pin and after Ouimet had taken an-
other stroke, played safely and did
not try to make his first putt. He
downed the second, his fourth stroke,
and won the hole and match. Their
cards follow:

First Round
Platt, out 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 2
Ouimet, in 5 6 4 5 4 3 4 4 6 4 2
Platt, in 6 5 7 5 5 4 4 5 4 3 5 2
Ouimet, in 6 5 2 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 3 5
Extra holes
Platt, out 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 0
Ouimet, out 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 7 4 5
Platt, in 5 6 4 5 6 3 4 6 4 3 5
Ouimet, in 5 4 3 7 4 2 3 5 3 4 5 4
Second Round
Platt, out 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 0
Ouimet, out 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 7 4 5
Platt, in 5 6 4 5 6 3 4 6 4 3 5
Ouimet, in 5 4 3 7 4 2 3 5 3 4 5 4
Extra holes
Platt, out 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 0
Ouimet, out 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 7 4 5
Platt, in 5 6 4 5 6 3 4 6 4 3 5
Ouimet, in 5 4 3 7 4 2 3 5 3 4 5 4

R. T. Jones Jr. advanced in the
tournament by eliminating R. E.
Knepper, the Sioux City, Iowa, youth
who has been showing the way to
many of the players in the tourna-
ment. The match ended on the thirty-
fourth green 3 and 2.

Knepper did not go out without a
fight. In fact he gave the Atlanta star
the hardest kind of a battle from the
time they started off in the morning
round until Jones put down his putt
for a 4 and a win on the thirty-fourth
green. At the end of the first round
Knepper had Jones one down, having
waged a strong up-hill fight. The
heavy rain which fell all morning
made play difficult. A strong wind
carried their shots in all directions.

Going out in the morning round
Jones had a 39 and Knepper a 41.
Coming back the Atlanta youth was
away off his game and took a 46.
Knepper took a 43. In the second
round Jones had a 40 going out and
Knepper had a 44. Coming back Jones
was two over 48 when the match
ended.

Knepper took the first hole of the
morning round and the second and
third were halved. Jones squared it
on the fourth, then took the fifth and
sixth. The seventh and eighth went
to Knepper and the match was all
square, but Jones took the ninth with
a 5 when Knepper was trapped. The
next three holes went to Knepper, his
opponent shooting a poor game and
missing only a few of the traps.
Jones took the thirteenth and the
fourteenth was halved in 4. Knepper
got into two traps, going to the
fifteenth and Jones won, 4-6. The
short sixteenth also went to Jones,
who had a 3, Knepper taking three
putts for a 4; this made the Atlanta
player 1 up, but Knepper took the
seventeenth and eighteenth and was
1 up when the round ended.

In the afternoon Jones had a chance
to square things on the nineteenth hole,
but missed a short putt, the hole be-
ing halved. The twentieth went to
Jones, Knepper being in three traps
and conceding. The twenty-first was
halved in 5, Knepper laying Jones a
stroke and preventing his winning.
The twenty-second was also halved in
5. Knepper dubbed his tee shot on the
twenty-third, and Jones, going down
4-6, won the hole. The twenty-fourth



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph Paul Thompson, New York

W. C. Fownes Jr.

also went to Jones, 3-4. Knepper
missing a very short putt. Jones ran
down his putt for a 4 and a win on
the twenty-fifth. Knepper won the
twenty-sixth with a 3, his opponent's
hooking into the rough.

The twenty-seventh went to Knepper,
Jones missing a short putt for a
half. The twenty-eighth and twenty-
ninth went to Jones, Knepper being
trapped on both. The thirtieth also
went to Jones, who took a par 5 while
Knepper took a 7 after being trapped
twice. The thirty-first went to Knepper
with a 3, Jones' putt for a half rim-
ming the cup. His putt also rimmed
the cup on the thirty-second and he
missed a half. The thirty-third
was halved, although Jones had a
chance to win. Jones won the thirty-
fourth and the match with a 4.
Knepper topping his tee shot and tak-
ing 3 to get on, then missing his
putt.

W. C. Fownes Jr., former champion,
won his match with G. W. Hoffner, of
Philadelphia, and will meet Jones in
the semi-finals today.

Davidson Herron, Oakmont, had
little trouble winning from W. J.
Thompson, the Canadian player, and
will oppose Platt tomorrow. The
Jones-Knepper card follows:

First Round
Jones, out 5 5 5 4 4 3 5 5 5 20
Knepper, out 4 4 5 5 4 4 3 6 4 1
Jones, in 6 7 8 4 4 4 3 5 6 4 6
Knepper, in 4 6 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 3 2
Second Round
Jones, out 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 0
Knepper, out 5 7 5 5 4 4 5 3 5 4
Jones, in 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4
Knepper, in 5 5 7 3 4 5 5

NEW YORK DIVIDES
WITH ST. LOUIS

Takes First Game From the
Browns, 3 to 2—Second
Contest Goes 14 Innings

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	69	39	.638
Detroit	63	43	.594
Cleveland	60	47	.560
St. Louis	57	49	.537
New York	55	49	.523
Boston	49	57	.462
Washington	42	65	.392
Philadelphia	28	76	.269

THURSDAY'S RESULTS
Boston 4, Cleveland 3
Detroit 2, Philadelphia 0
Chicago 11, Washington 0
New York 3, St. Louis 2
St. Louis 2, New York 1
GAMES TODAY
Boston at Cleveland
New York at St. Louis
Philadelphia at Detroit
Washington at Chicago

NEW YORK DIVIDES GAMES

First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 R H E
New York 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 3 9 1
St. Louis 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 6 2 1
Batteries—Thormahlen and Ruel;
Shooker and Severeid.
Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 11 2
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 3
Batteries—Sotheron and Severeid; Mog-
ridge and Hannah.

DETROIT TIGERS WIN, 2 TO 0

DETROIT, Michigan—Leonard of
the Detroit Tigers pitched a good
game Thursday and with fair support
the Philadelphia Athletics were de-
feated, 2 to 0. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 8 0
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
Batteries—Leonard and Almsmith; Nay-
lor and Perkins. Umpires—Dineen and
Connolly.

WHITE SOX WIN, 11 TO 4

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Wash-
ington Americans played very erratic
baseball Thursday, the Chicago White
Sox winning, 11 to 4. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 5 0 0 2 2 1 0 1 2 11 12 0

RED SOX DEFEAT CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Boston
Red Sox made a brilliant start in
Thursday's game with the Cleveland
Indians getting enough runs to win
the event, 4 to 3. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 5 0
Cleveland 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 6 1
Batteries—Pennock, Russell and Wal-
ters; Jasper, Myers, Faeth and O'Neill.
Umpires—Evans and Owens.

EAST AND WEST
DIVIDE GAMES

New York and Brooklyn Win
for Former While Cincinnati
and the Cubs Also Triumph

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	75	34	.688
New York	66	38	.634
Chicago	57	48	.542
Pittsburgh	51	51	.500
Brooklyn	50	55	.476
Boston	40	60	.400
Philadelphia	39	63	.382
Philadelphia	28	76	.269

THURSDAY'S RESULTS
New York 5, St. Louis 2
Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 2
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 1
Cincinnati 7, Boston 6
GAMES TODAY
Cincinnati at Boston
St. Louis at New York
Chicago at Philadelphia
Philadelphia at Brooklyn

BROOKLYN WINS 3 TO 2

BROOKLYN, New York—The Brook-
lyn Nationals won a closely contested
game from the Pittsburgh Club Thurs-
day. The result was 3 to 2. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 5 2
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 12 3
Batteries—Pfeffer and M. Wheat;
Adams and Schmidt. Umpires—Rigler
and Byron.

GIANTS DEFEAT ST. LOUIS

NEW YORK, New York—The St.
Louis Cardinals got a good start on
Thursday, but failed to score after
that and the New York Giants won, 5
to 2. Nehf pitched a steady game in
the last part of the contest for the
Giants, allowing a total of only three
hits. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 13 0
St. Louis 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 3
Batteries—Nehf and Snyder; Goodwin,
Ames and Clemens. Umpires—McCormick
and Harrison.

CUBS DEFEAT PHILLIES

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—
The Chicago Cubs got 13 hits in
Thursday's game and won easily from
the Philadelphia Nationals, 5 to 1. The
score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 5 13 0
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 2
Batteries—Hendrix and Daley; Hog-
g and Adams. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

REDS WIN CLOSE GAME

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Cin-
cinnati Reds were badly outdistanced
at the start of Thursday's game with
the Boston Braves, but made several
determined rallies, finally winning, 7
to 6. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati 0 0 2 0 1 0 2 5 12 3
Boston 3 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 6 8 2
Batteries—Salley, Fisher, Luque, Eller,
and Wingo; Oeschger, Rudolph and Wil-
son. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

CONVENTION CITY NAMED

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—For its
convention city next year, the Grand
Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, at
its session yesterday, chose Syracuse,
New York, from among several avail-
able places.

PEACE-TIME GOLF
MEETS APPROVAL

First of Series of Professional
Tournaments on British Links
Held at Killermont—Suprem-
acy of Leaders Chief Feature

Previous articles on the above subject
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor
July 8 and July 17.

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The first of the
sharp series of big professional tourna-
ments, ending at St. Andrews and
seeming to embrace as its chief fea-
ture the question of the new peace-time
supremacy as between the Big Three,
Vardon, Taylor, and Braid, winners of
16 open championships between them,
the Buffer Two, Ray and Massy, each
once a champion and the Youthful
Pair, Mitchell and George Duncan, was
at Killermont, the city course of the
venerable Glasgow club, which has
another at the seaside, and which with
commendable foresight, perspicacity,
and enterprise nipped in first after the
armistice with a scheme for a big
tournament with £145 in prizes, the
winner to have £50, the entry being
by invitation and consisting of 32 of
the best players of the time.

The Glasgow golfers were rewarded
by the enjoyment of one of the most
remarkable tournaments of modern
times, with some astonishing results,
and the victory of a Scot, one of the
Youthful Pair, George Duncan. Arnold
Massy, one of the Buffer Two, just out
of the French Army was there, and so
was O'Hare, the new Irish open
champion, who was about to gain much
more fame in Scotland than he had
just done in Ireland. Also there was
present to play, Ernest Jones of
Chislehurst, who is apparently playing
as well as ever. However, Taylor beat
him by seven and six.

It was a match play tournament
throughout, and showed the wisdom
and taste of the Glasgow community.
For too much of score play is set for
the professionals. In the first round
there were one or two remarkable
results, chiefly in that Jack White, once
a champion, playing the same way
now, beat Harry Vardon at the seven-
teenth, and a long time is it since
Vardon was beaten in the first round
of anything, except perhaps by one of
the Big Three, while Abe Mitchell fell
right away to J. B. Batley of Dun-
stable, for the which there was plausi-
ble explanation in the fact that Bat-
ley, who is a big hitter, not only
punched the ball nearly as far as
Mitchell all the time, but developed a
way of holding most of his long putts
as well as all the short ones. In such
circumstances other men as good as
Mitchell have in their time failed
completely.

Braid Beats Massy
In the second round Braid only just
beat Massy, and O'Hare overcame a
former champion in Alexander Herd.
Then in the third round the Irishman,
who has all the strokes, was even
with Braid at the end of his round,
and, halving the next five, carried a
most extraordinary match, a record
for a professional tournament, on to
the twenty-fourth hole, where Braid
won simply by sheer strength, reach-
ing a long hole in two that needed
three of the Irishman's shots. Dun-
can, playing well and steadily all the
time up to the semi-finals, and not
being in the hardest part of the draw,
beat Braid at the home hole, and Tay-
lor overcame Ray.

Thus it was, Duncan and Taylor in
the final, and there is only this to
say of it, that Taylor has a chance of
being one up near to the very begin-
ning, and he never had a similar chance
afterward, for Duncan took the lead at
the second and never lost it. Taylor,
though beaten by 6 and 5, was not so
much inferior to his rival. Nothing
went well for him, and he naturally
became anxious. The 16 players
beaten in the first round had a stroke
competition to themselves for good
prizes, and with 71 and 74 Abe Mit-
chell won his first real success of the
season.

After they had finished with Killermont
some of the players went to
Boyside, an excellent links on the
Ayrshire coast, where there was a
stroke tournament which Taylor won
with 77. After this there was a four-
rounds tournament, with 100 players
at St. Annes old links. At the end
of the first day Mitchell and his old
partner in foursome matches, Mayo,
led, rounds of 74 and 72 being to the
credit of each. On the second day
Mitchell looked like becoming a win-
ner, and certainly should have been,
but after a third round of 75 he faltered
badly in the fourth with an 81, which
led in Taylor, who was waiting for
such an opportunity, and in the end
just beat Mitchell's aggregate 302,
by one stroke, while Ray was next,
one stroke behind Mitchell, and Dun-
can was fifth.

After this, St. Andrews. There has
been much anxious thought upon the
great tournament recently held at St.
Andrews. The high authorities had
determined for good reasons that
there should be no open championship
this year, but the professionals
fretted under this decision. There-
upon the Professional Golfers' Asso-
ciation determined to organize a four-
rounds tournament on championship
lines, secured the sympathy of the St.
Andrews people and permission to
play the thing off on the old and most
famous course there, and a London
newspaper was only too eager to give
£500 in prize money, £100 for the
winner, £50 for the next one, and
many prizes down to £5 for some
people, so that there were certain re-
spects in which the various profes-
sionals liked this "substitute cham-
pionship," as it has been called, better

than the real thing. It was specially
laid down in the rules that it must
not be called a championship nor
thought of as one, but no penalties
were mentioned for infringement of
either kind. Its interest from the
players' and public's point of view
was very great, and all the greater
in view of the grips of the most serious
kind that the Big Three, the Buffer
Two, and the Youthful Pair came to
with each other.

Mitchell Near Top

Except Braid and Taylor all the
lot of these personages looked at times
like winning. Hardly ever was there
such a desperate struggle, such quick
and startling reversals of situations,
such missed opportunities, and such
great disasters at famous holes, like
the eleventh, that wonderful and
rather terrible short hole on the slop-
ing ground with the Strath bunker on
the one side, the Hill bunker on the
other, various other minor bunkers in
close company and the dreaded Eden
beyond the green. Mitchell himself
was the first to suffer at the eleventh
hole, where he was over into the Eden
from the tee and then missed a short
putt, the hole being a 5 for him. In
the second round he played steadily
and well, and made a good recovery
at the home hole after having pushed
his tee shot out on to the road, whence
he pitched nicely from a stony surface
to the green and nearly got a 3. It
was a good day's golf and it placed
him within a stroke of the top of the
list, for he was 151 for his two rounds
of 75 and 76, while Ray, who was driv-
ing wonderfully well and keeping the
ball lower than usual against the
strong wind that was blowing, was
150, a score which was made up of
two equal rounds of 75. He also had
troubles at the eleventh, but they were
nothing like those that were in store
for him on the following day. Massy
was lying close up to these leaders at
nightfall, but it was still difficult to
see what the evolution of the tourna-
ment was likely to be.

Mitchell began badly with three 5s
on the following morning, when there
was even more wind blowing and the
golf was more difficult, his short game
was generally unsteady and he was
putting weakly, actually needing four
on the seventeenth green. His driv-
ing, however, remained as good as it
could be. His round totaled 80, and
so did that of Ray, but in a different
way, and the latter again had trouble
at the eleventh hole, where this time
he was bunkered from the tee and
then took three putts. Massy had
faded away in this round, but Dun-
can was waking up. At the end of the
round he was still leading with 230, and
Mitchell was still one stroke more.

It was a strange last round. Ray,
the leader, was done for absolutely
and speedily at one hole—that dreaded
eleventh again! Being too gay with
his tee shot he went over into the
Eden, then to the Strath bunker, next
to the hill, and from the latter needed
three niblick strokes for deliverance—
a total of 8 in all. That was the end
of him! Mitchell, unsteady in his
short game, began with a 6 by pitch-
ing his second into the Swilcan Burn,
and toward the close of his round
when, in spite of everything, he looked
like winning, he putted badly. Dun-
can, meanwhile, was in his very best
mood and playing superbly, so that it
happened that when he came to the
last two holes he had only to do 5s
to win. It did not seem possible that
he could take more; but, with three
putts, he contrived to use up six at
the seventeenth, and when even a
simple and easy 4 is always on hand
at the home hole, a drive and pitch,
he took three putts again as on the
seventeenth, the result in each case
being due to his strength with the
first putt.

Again Harry Vardon also, having
recovered wonderfully, had his oppor-
tunity, and if he too could more putted
at the homeward holes he might, in
spite of all, have proved the victor.
Other men, such as Ritchie of Wor-
pleston, also let a great opportunity
go by, and in the end it was a tie be-
tween Mitchell and Duncan, a just
result, no doubt, even if each had
many misgivings in regard to it.
Each of these players, our Youthful
Pair, now at the head of things as
never before, was 312 for the four
rounds. Harry Vardon was next with
313, and then Ray with 315—alas! that
8 shot have been a 3! Taylor was
318, Massy 320, and Braid 324.

By this time there seemed to be a
humming in the world of golf, and on
the following day there was another
tournament on the new Eden course
that has been made at St. Andrews.
Big money prizes were again offered,
and a team competition by strokes
was arranged between four of the best
Scots and four of the English. On
the Scottish side there were Braid,
Herd, Duncan, and Laurence Ayton,
while the English were Vardon, Tay-
lor, Ray, and Mitchell. The English-
men were easy winners with an ag-
gregate for the four of them of 305 to
their opponents' 317. Ray did 71 (a
superb round that stands as a record
for the new course), Taylor 76, Mit-
chell 77, and Vardon 81, while Herd was
77, Ayton 78, Duncan 79, and Braid
83. Thus the English had the first
three places.

Duncan and Mitchell had agreed the
night before that, while they would
divide the prize money in the big tourna-
ment, they would let this other com-
petition on the Eden course determine
who would have the gold and who the
silver medal. So Mitchell had in the
afternoon there were interna-
tional four-ball matches for more
money prizes, and while Ray and
Taylor for England beat Herd and
Ayton for Scotland by one hole, Dun-
can and Braid beat Mitchell and Var-
don by three and two. And from all

this there was much left to think
about, and many morals were to be
drawn. Chief of all there was the un-
deniable fact that youth was very
much at the helm and that the old
brigade for the time being were some-
where in the hold.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM
OUT OF TOURNEY

Brookes and Patterson Default in
Both Singles and Doubles
Matches in Invitation Event
at the Meadowbrook Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

SOUTHAMPTON, Long Island, New
York—The series of misfortunes
which have handicapped the success
of the invitation tournament of the
Meadowbrook Club of Southampton
terminated on Thursday when the
Australian team, G. L. Patterson and
N. E. Brookes, United States doubles
champions, had to default both singles
and doubles. The took away much
of the interest in the tournament.

Beginning late on Wednesday after-
noon the doubles matches were rushed
through, and all the rounds before the
semi-finals have now been completed
except the match between R. L. Mur-
ray and Dean Mathey and W. M. Hall
and Leonard Beekman, which will be
played this morning.

The features of the game were the
default of N. E. Brookes and G. L.
Patterson made on the course when
within a point of winning their first
match in the doubles, and the battle
in the singles between C. S. Garland
Jr. and Leonard Beekman. In this
match Garland won the first set, then
Beekman won the second; the final
set was a mighty struggle. Each won
his service until the score was seven-
all then Garland took the next game
and Beekman served. The next game
proved to be the last. Garland held
the lead, but each time he was within
a point of winning Beekman made a
wonderful placement and after four
failures Garland took the winning
point and the match. The summary:
SOUTHAMPTON INVITATION SINGLES
Second Round
Dudley Morgan defeated G. L. Pat-
erson, by default.

Third Round
Leonard Beekman defeated Dudley
Morgan, 6-1, 6-4.
L. E. Mahan defeated W. M. Washburn,
by default.

Fourth Round
C. S. Garland Jr. defeated Leonard
Beekman, 6-3, 2-6, 3-7.
L. E. Mahan defeated Randolph Lycett,
6-4, 6-2.
W. E. Davis defeated C. B. Doyle, 6-3,
6-0.

INVITATION DOUBLES—First Round
F. F. Derham and E. B. Harran de-
feated Robert Allen and Harold Godshall
by default.

C. A. Barker and W. J. Toussaint de-
feated H. P. Davidson Jr. and P. P. Day,
6-2, 6-1.
C. B. Doyle and Dudley Morgan de-
feated F. C. Baggs and Gerald Emerson,
6-4, 12-14, 6-4.

L. E. Williams and H. G. M. Kelleher
defeated E. H. Hooker and partner, by
default.
Randolph Lycett and R. V. Thomas de-
feated H. B. Gruff and J. Wentz, 6-1,
6-0.

R. L. James and Walter Westbrook de-
feated J. Wendell and partner, by default.
Robert Leroy and L. E. Mahan de-
feated W. E. Stuphin and W. L. Rowe, 6-0, 6-2.
H. Sproul and T. G. Thomas defeated
C. T. A. Miller and C. G. Shaw, 6-1, 6-4.
W. T. Tilden 2d and C. S. Garland Jr.
defeated A. S. Dabney and Peter Ball,
6-2, 6-3.

E. van Ingen and T. Avery defeated
C. Jennings and D. Kitchin, 6-6, 6-0.
W. Babcock and Eric Hedstrom de-
feated L. Irving and C. Morgan, 6-0, 6-4.
W. M. Hall and Leonard Beekman de-
feated W. J. Toussaint and partner, by
default.

H. L. Taylor and Gerald Donaldson de-
feated S. Mortimer Jr. and R. Dilworth,
6-4, 6-4.

BEAR MOVEMENT
IN SECURITIES

Wednesday's Decline Forces
Stocks to Lower Level—Good
Part of 33-Point Rise in Bull
Campaign Lost

BOSTON, Massachusetts—With foreign exchanges reaching sensational low quotations and the labor situation more ominous as a result of the strike vote in the steel industry, added impetus was given to the bear movement in the security markets this week.

The barometer of industrial stocks on Wednesday registered a loss of 2 1/2 points to 46.46, the index breaking through the July 14 level of 99.56 for the first time. This group of stocks has been vulnerable to the selling wave of the last several days, and at the present market level has wiped out 41 per cent of the 33-point rise in the movement which culminated in the July 14 high. Incidentally the rails are selling at the lowest prices since early April, 1918, and as measured by the average are less than eight points above the December, 1917, bottom figures.

Steels and rubbers suffered most on Wednesday's market, particularly the Ajax and Keystone rubber stocks. Active issues making new lows for the reactionary movement follow:

Stock	High	Low	Close
American Can	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
American International	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
American Locomotive	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Atlantic	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Baldwin	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Central Leather	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Keystone Tire	124 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Mexican Petroleum	165 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
Studebaker	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
U. S. Steel	124 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
U. S. Rubber	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Utah Copper	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights.

Some stocks on Wednesday displayed resistance and failed to break through the recent lows, viz.:

Stock	High	Low	Close
American Smelters	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
American Woolen	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlantic Gulf & W. I.	140 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Crucible	132 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Edison Johnson	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
General Motors	210 1/2	209 1/2	209 1/2

Recent Wed. 1919

Stock	High	Low	Close
American Smelters	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
American Woolen	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlantic Gulf & W. I.	140 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Crucible	132 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Edison Johnson	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
General Motors	210 1/2	209 1/2	209 1/2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hents & Co.'s private wire.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)				Cosden & Elk Basin Federal Oil Glenrock Goldfields Hecia Mining Heyden Chemical Houston Oil Howe Sound Ind. Packing Inter. Petroleum Jumbo Kaiser
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:				
Open	High	Low	Last	
29.65	30.53	29.65	30.66	
29.66	30.82	29.65	30.66	
29.98	30.90	29.65	30.67	

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

The Shadow of the Coming Styles

Even in August, blue serge begins to appear, both in the windows of the fashionable shops and in the plans of the forehanded woman, for even early September may bring opportunities to wear it. Of course, nowadays, when we say "blue serge," we mean a number of things that are not serge at all, but tricot, tricotine, wool jersey, tricotine, gabardine—all the familiar fabrics and the newer knitted silk cloths as well, are covered by the general term "blue serge" for most of us, despite the fact that they are not serge at all, but merely serve the same purpose.

This autumn, the frock of blue serge—or of similar materials—will be more distinctive than ever. It is built on long, straight lines, somewhat resembling those of the chemise dress, but with a more distinct waist line.

Last winter, the slashed tunic was frequently seen; in fact, it was one of the most satisfactory ways of achieving a narrow skirt and being able to walk in it. This fall the slashed tunic is still in favor; one very smart model is slashed to the waist in back, front, and on the sides, and edged with wide black braid. The tunic comes to the hem of the navy blue satin underskirt, and the close fitting bodice of this blue serge coat dress is made with a deep-cut neck, showing the edge of a white vest, and with long, close sleeves. The wide belt and V-shaped neckline are edged with braid, which promises to be one of the season's most fashionable trimmings.

The very short skirt and sleeves, worn by the Parisienne, are some what modified in the United States, and the narrow skirt shows a tendency to remain, though its domain is steadily encroached upon by the accordion plaited skirt, which can be so well developed in serge or any light wool material. One of the prettiest of the early autumn dresses, of serge, had a little Eton jacket, which opened wide over a dark blue silk blouse. The wide, crushed girdle was also of the blue silk and the skirt was accordion plaited in very narrow plaits, so that it was not very full, yet gave the appearance of being so.

As a rule, however, the skirts of the new street dresses, as well as those of the new autumn suits, are narrow and very straight. The coats of these new suits are also severely tailored, and are of about finger-tip length.

Brown is hurrying to the fore in the field of the new fall shades, and so delightful are the combinations of burnt orange, copper, and the darker shades, that one hopes it will be the reigning shade well into the winter. Especially lovely are the new fall hats, that are shown in the yellow and brown shades. One, with a wide, plaited brim, was of copper brown silk with flowers in burnt orange and copper shades, as trimming. Another chose brown velours as its material; and, after being deftly turned and twisted so that it was very short in the back, had a wide brim in front, and two upstanding quills as trimming, found itself voted the smartest hat in one excellent collection. The most interesting of the new street hats have little trimmings, relying much on both shape and the clever placing of a single quill, feather, or flower for distinction. The small turban stands high in popular favor, and has a tendency to let its trimming quite overcome it; in fact, the baby ostrich feathers which encircle one of these delightful little hats trail down dangerously near the eyes of the wearer. Flowers may fashion these turbans, also, and nothing prettier than one of dark brown and deep yellow velvet roses can be imagined. The Indian turban holds a place quite apart from its domestic associates. No Rajah ever rejoiced in a more impressive headpiece than one of these turbans, the inspiration for which came from the land of the Taj Mahal, for this little hat is made of metal cloth, with deep green glimmering through the gold, its only trimming being an ornament of green enamel.

The various metallic fabrics fashion many of the new evening gowns, effectively, too, for they lend themselves to draping most obligingly. The skirt, which, plain in the back, has the two ends of its material crossed at the belt in front, over a satin underskirt, is seen in many of the new evening gowns, and the very short, square train, forming the back of a skirt which is merely ankle length in front, is also popular. The bodices of many of the new gowns are of several fabrics, but as a rule conform to straight lines, relying rather on fabric and line than on trimming for their effect.

Most interesting is a new sleeve which has made its bow in combination with the new afternoon dress. It was the smartest thing about a blue and white fowered dress, the sleeves of blue georgette crepe, having an extra piece which reached from the cuff to the elbow, and was shirred to the sleeve itself and then hung, like a very full veil, in a width graduated from 12 to 18 inches.

Handmade blouses continue to hold their own, despite the fact that the blouse of georgette or chiffon, matching one's suit, is usually a better choice. One of the most attractive of the new handmade blouses has a deep square yoke, coming nearly to the waist, formed of three double rows of hemstitching. The square between these rows was filled with narrow Valenciennes ruffles. Another little blouse of fine voile had a pretty sleeve, achieved by letting the three narrow lace ruffles which edged the cuff run up the outside of the sleeve to the elbow.

Street pumps, with smart buckles, still hold their own in the shoe world, though very high shoes are beginning to increase in numbers in the shop windows, despite one's aversion to wearing them on the street until cold

weather really arrives. The street pump this year is an improvement over those which, last season, always seemed to be cut a trifle too high for real comfort; possibly it is the vogue of the buckle which has brought about a more comfortable instep height. Be that as it may, the buckle is now worn on every sort of pump; in copper, with square corners, it makes the dark brown pump really beautiful; in cut steel, it adds much to the beauty of black leather. Fortunately, one can easily change a pair of buckles from one pair of pumps to another, so that these somewhat expensive adornments outlast several pairs of shoes.

The Garden

A Generous Giver

If you want your garden to give you of its best, be generous in your picking. The admonition to "give and it shall be given you" might have been addressed exclusively to the owner of a garden. It has become a proverb, if not in Israel, at any rate among those who know, that the generous giver from the wealth of the garden is the generous receiver. A flower garden pours out its treasures to those who give, "good measure, pressed down and running over."

Wander round your garden in the early morning with your friend, pick for him the loveliest blooms, the buds just breaking, the freshest of the newly opened flowers, the finest sprays, the tallest among the long spikes of blossom. Let nothing be too beautiful to part with, choose the best, and choose again, so that you send him away crowned and rejoicing. Then go out once more, and the garden will do for you all that you did for him. You may gather another handful or armful, according to your acres, fill every vase and jar in your house with flowers and the garden will be richer for it. Every one is the richer for it, for the garden it is, that is a generous giver. Take it for granted and, if a visitor should come at noon, take him round the garden, also, give him of the best there is, and the best will seem to you undiminished in worth and charm.

Remember always the motto of the early morning, "Give and it shall be given." It's one of the truest sayings under the sun, and a well-plucked garden proves it. Moreover, your phloxes will no longer bloom once, in a great blaze of color, and be gone. They will bloom on and on through the weeks, while the plants grow firmer and more prolific. They will branch and spread, where they stand in the garden bed, and where one bloom was, you will have 12. Pick your ramblers freely, the loveliest and freshest of the flower terminals, pull the central columns from the delphiniums, the snapdragons and penstemons, and see the capacity that these have for branching out. Take the best of the annuals, the corpeals, calendulas, sunflowers, the choicest asters, zinnias, and sweet peas. Pluck long, long branches from the petunias, gather the mignonette in generous quantities, the geraniums and harrallus also, and above all the pansies! Stoop to the plucking of the small borderings, the sweet alyssum, lobelia, nemophila and candytuft. They will be found decking the autumn garden as they are now decking, for a fleeting season, the summer one, with this difference only, that by the autumn the alyssum will have earned one of its best names, "Snow upon the mountain," in real earnest. The modest candytuft, seldom, if ever, picked for use in the house, and yet it makes one of the most nebulous and attractive of bunches in a low bowl on the table in the living room, and if persistently gathered will give you larger and better blooms, on longer stems, as the summer passes. Play round your shrubs. Pull here and there the most pencilled of their sprays, the most tempting of the delicate young flower ends. Cut carefully and freely from the rhododendrons, the bridal veil, the hydrangeas. Remember that there is not a flower that blooms that is not worth while carrying inside the house. Those that wear the soberest colors need to be in the strongest light if they are to be effective, while the blazing ones, the yellows and lemons, the pinks, the salmons, and oranges can care for themselves in any part of the room. Pick and pick, give and use, that is the true treatment of a garden, the treatment it likes, and which it has a right to expect at your hands.

Every farseeing gardener plans for succession. If your garden is well and wisely picked, succession will be gradual. The earliest of the phloxes will overlap the lingering beauty of the delphiniums. In this way, the seasons pass without reason for regrets. The place of each splash and patch of color as it gradually lessens or departs, being taken by another equally as gorgeous, carries one's attention on with vivid interest to the next development. There is no reason to regret the departure of the peonies, because the coming of the roses is imminent. The owner of a small garden, or of a single garden bed, can enjoy alike the experience of the owner of a large estate, the only difference being that to his friend he will give his best bloom, instead of an armful of flowers. The law of the garden applies to gardens of all sorts and sizes. That is the beauty of a garden, it gives and gives again; it never fails to meet the demand you make upon it. There is a pleasant little doggerel that says:

I will be the gladdest thing
Under the sun;
I will touch a hundred flowers
And not pick one.

The hundred flowers would have been much gladder things "under the sun," if the poet had carried them down the hill in swaths and baskets. Besides, each blossom would not only have lived longer, but received its due, expected, and proper share of admiration.

Copper and Brass Pots and Pans

LONDON, England.—It is open to question whether copper may not rank as almost the most beautiful of all metals. Gold and silver may be more precious; but can either of them compare, for depth, richness, and variety of coloring, with burnished copper? Golden and flame color in the high lights, deep ruddy purple in the shadows, copper can hold its own for beauty in any company. As a general rule, too, good line is combined with good color in a copper vessel; and, in many cases, this is as true of the productions of today, as it is of those

Dutch two-handled brass milk bowls have been much sought after. It is not always quite easy to find a practical use for the odds and ends of old brass and copper, picked up on the cobblestones of some continental market place, or in the little back room of an antiquity dealer's establishment; yet to find a use for such things is eminently satisfactory. Both brass and copper bowls look well with flowers in them, provided the color of the flowers blends with that of the pot in which they are placed. Daffodils may look beautiful in a brass bowl, polished to the highest pitch obtainable; and copper, whether polished or half dull, makes a gorgeous setting for a mass of red roses.



Reproduced by courtesy of the Directors of the Victoria and Albert Museum

A sixteenth century Flemish copper vessel

dating from the centuries to which we are accustomed to look, with some assurance, for good design in the matter of domestic appointments. For example, the two-spouted copper jugs in which the women and girls of the Tuscan hill towns still fetch their water from the fountain, are just as simply and finely shaped as they were in the quattrocento; while, to go far afield for another instance, the workers in the street of the coppermiths, in Kairouan, are hammering out copper pots which are just as beautiful as those ancient examples of their craft which delight us in the museum in Tunis.

However, while it is quite possible to find modern copper pots which are eminently satisfactory, both as regards design and workmanship, yet, for historical association apart, it is to the old copper and brass pots, made by former generations, to which we have to look for any very large variety of form.

The different countries of continental Europe seem each to have developed their own distinct styles of metal work. Italian copper work is notable, that of Spain is less characteristic, while France, Germany, and the Netherlands can each of them show their own well-defined characteristic features in the matter of brass and copper work. Perhaps the best way of getting a clear idea of these different schools of metal work, is to study the subject in the larger museums. The Victoria and Albert Museum, in London, has a fine collection of brass and copper vessels, and the larger museums of the United States are well provided in this direction.

"Any pots or pans to mend!" is said to be one of the oldest of the cries of London, and a noteworthy example of early English metal work is to be seen at Leicester, in the shape of the huge caldron known as "The Duke of Lancaster's porridge pot." It is a round three-legged vessel, capable of holding over 60 gallons, and tradition declares it was made to the order of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, in 1331. English copper and brass work developed in a marked degree during the sixteenth century, and numerous "battered" works, as they were called, in which the metal was hammered or "battered" into shape were established. The pots and pans, turned out at this time for kitchen use, are now the treasures of collectors. A good example of a seventeenth century brass skillet, or saucepan, preserved in the British Museum, is inscribed with the date 1684, and has the words "Pitty the Pore" engraved down its long handle. Some of the old English copper water pots and jugs are exceedingly graceful, but genuine specimens are not easy to come by.

Before the war Belgium used to be a very happy hunting ground for specimens of old brass and copper. The market on the Quai Vert, in Bruges, was well worth a visit in the early morning hours, at one time; for, if the specimens displayed there were sometimes a little the worse for wear, the shapes were generally good. Holland sent a great deal of brass work to England during the eighteenth century, and, at a later date, the big

Fish Dishes of Other Lands

Almost every nation has one or more fish dishes peculiarly its own, the excellence of which excites interest. Some of the fish from which the dishes are made can be procured in America, others are to be found only in the local waters which surround the lands that made them famous. For a number of the dishes, however, the familiar cod may be substituted. This most cosmopolitan of fish is found in the waters adjoining most every civilized land, and it is safe to say that many of the famous dishes are made of the cod disguised under a local name. Bacalao of Mexico, for instance, is a dish made of dried salt cod, which has continued to make fame for itself among northerners. Try it and see if it does not deserve its popularity.

Bacalao—Fry a minced onion and a bud of garlic in a quarter cup of olive or other cooking oil. When melted and beginning to brown, remove with a skimmer and add a cup of sliced potato. Brown the potato lightly, then add a pound of salt cod which has been soaked over night, then flaked fine. Add the juice strained from a can of tomatoes, a cup of vinegar, pepper, a teaspoon of ground sweet herbs, and 3 chopped peppers. Cook gently until the fish is done, then turn upon a hot dish and garnish with toast slices and fresh olives.

Moutelle—This is a Javanese fish dish, which may be made of cod, halibut, or flounder. Cut 1½ pounds of the fish in pieces 2 inches square and fry them in butter, to which add a tablespoon of turmeric. When the fish begins to brown, lift it with a slice and set it aside. Stir into the fat 2 teaspoons of flour, then ½ cup of hot water; when it begins to boil, add 2 green peppers, sliced and seeded, and a piece of green ginger, washed and sliced thin. Simmer 5 minutes, add a cup of coconut cream, then the fish, and heat until all is blended. Serve with boiled rice. To make the coconut cream, used a great deal in Java, soak a freshly grated coconut in a cup of rich milk for 15 minutes, then scald it and strain off the liquid, putting the coconut in a damp cloth and squeezing out the last of the liquid. The dry coconut may then be used for a curry, a soup, or in a chutney dish.

Neapolitan Sole—Fillet a large sole (flounder) and cut in 4 pieces. Dip the fillets in egg, then in fine crumbs; lay them on a buttered baking platter, sprinkle over them a cupful of broken boiled shrimp, dust with pepper, salt, half a green pepper, and a small onion minced fine. Dot with little lumps of butter, dust with coarse crumbs, turn a pint of sauce over all and bake until cooked and lightly browned. The sauce is made of a cup of stock, a cup of water that has a tablespoon of mushroom catsup, a lump of butter and a small cup of tomato juice. Cook 10 minutes, thicken slightly with flour and water beaten smooth, season and strain over the fish. As it cooks away in the

oven, add that which the dish would not hold at first.

Holland Herring—Cut the heads and fins from 6 good-sized herrings, and clean the fish. Put them in a saucepan with enough rich bouillon or stock to cover them. Cook until done. Lift the fish with a slice and boil the liquid down a bit, then strain it through a cloth; add to it a tablespoon of powdered gelatine that has been dissolved in water, season well, and boil up once. Split the fish down the back and remove the big bones, then stuff them with a macedoine of cooked vegetables that have marinated in a French dressing 20 minutes. Arrange in a mold with hard-boiled egg rings and cucumber rings (seeds removed) and pour over the sauce. Set to chill. Cuban Baked Tuna—Select and prepare a five-pound tuna for baking. Stuff with a savory crumb stuffing. Oil over the fish, dust with pepper and salt, and bake. The sauce is a chocolate one, and very unusual. Make a very rich sauce of 2 eggs, a tablespoon of butter rubbed smooth with a teaspoon of flour, pepper, salt, a teaspoon of sugar, and 2 tablespoons of grated sweet chocolate and a pint of rich milk. Cook all smooth in a double boiler, then strain into a gravy boat.

Fish Custard—This is a favorite New Zealand dish. Take a pound of white fish fillets and lay them in a deep buttered baking dish. Sprinkle with onion juice, dust with pepper and salt and sprinkle with a little chopped parsley. Make a batter of 2 tablespoons of flour, beaten smooth in a cup of milk, add 2 beaten eggs, pepper, salt, and a teaspoon of sugar. Pour the batter over the fish, dot with butter, sprinkle with grated cheese and bake in a moderate oven 1½ hours.

Omitting the Sleeping Rooms

There would almost seem to be something new under the sun, when a person visits one of the new apartments that modern ingenuity has devised to meet the pressing need for economizing space. This was distinctly impressed upon a New York woman, recently invited to visit friends in Atlantic City, in what she had understood to be a small apartment that her host and hostess had just taken. The conditions in this strange city, with its constantly shifting population—incoming and outgoing, like the tide on its incomparable beach—bringing during the year an influx of perhaps a million visitors, have naturally necessitated the adoption of expedients for using to advantage all the space there is.

On her arrival, the guest was ushered into what seemed to be a large and particularly attractive apartment; and, after the preliminary greetings, was impelled by her growing interest and admiration to wander from room to room, each one seeming more bright, cheerful, and spacious than the last. There was the studio-like living room, large and commodious; a library adjoined this and next was the music room, with its grand piano. Then came what seemed to be the dining room. Between these rooms, it was observed, there were several well-appointed bath rooms, which seemed a little unusual for that part of the apartment.

Finally, the kitchen was reached and, with all its modern labor-saving devices, it proved not the least interesting room. At one end was the Pullman dining room, which consisted of a built-in table, with a window at each side, precisely like the arrangement in the dining cars. Along both sides and at the end away from the windows were comfortable benches, also immovable, like part of the woodwork.

After wandering back through the entire open, spacious, hospitable apartment, the guest exclaimed as she thought suddenly of her room: "But where are the bedrooms?" "Well, you see," her friend explained, "in these days of high rents, there simply isn't any provision made for bedrooms or dining room! I suppose," with a smile, "they have just gone out of style. Nevertheless, we manage quite as well or better than before."

After the first few gasps of astonishment, the visitor prepared herself for the worst. Opening a handsomely paneled door in the living room, the hostess displayed, fastened to the inside of the door, a disappearing bed, all ready for use, its counterpane and pillows in place, only needing to be unstrapped and let down into place, at one end of the living room. The

open door revealed a commodious dressing room, with closet and attractively appointed bureau.

"This is your room," the hostess announced to the amazed guest; then, leading her through the adjoining bath into the library, with its rows of bookshelves set in the walls, so that the books were on a line with the walls and, consequently, were easily kept free from dust, she opened another unexpected door in the woodwork, revealing another disappearing bed. Beyond a full-length mirror, at the touch of a spring, twin beds came from their hiding place.

"You see, this gives us plenty of room; for behind each bed is a dressing room and closet, and yet you would never miss the space it takes off the room in the daytime. It has simply been found that living rooms, libraries, and music rooms can be made to do double service by being converted into comfortable sleeping quarters at night. As for dining rooms, we never use what is supposed to be the dining room proper, unless we have a large number of guests; it makes a pleasant reception room, and this narrow, long refectory or priory table, as it is called, equipped with books and writing materials," leading the way into the room mentioned, "would never suggest a dining table in the world."

"But," timidly began the guest, who was rapidly adjusting her viewpoint, "don't you ever have meals here at all?"

"Oh, yes," laughed her friend reassuringly. "We use the Pullman dining room at one end of the large kitchen. That answers the purpose admirably and requires less steps in doing the work; where, as is often the case now, one prefers to dispense with regular servants and enjoy the pleasure of doing one's own work, with the valued assistance of the cleaning woman."

Making Housekeeping Easier

Although we have heard it said many times that housekeeping becomes much easier when the proper implements are used for the various types of cleaning, too much stress cannot be laid on this fact; for, just as "a good workman is known by his tools," so may the efficient housekeeper be found by the means she uses in her work. A clean, dry mop with an extremely long and slender handle is a necessity for the woman who would have a spotless home, for with it one is enabled to keep the dust off the picture moldings, the transoms, top window ledges, high pictures, and even from the ceiling when necessary. It is not difficult to dust these high spots frequently, when one has such a mop, and then the home is kept more thoroughly cleaned than if one did this part of the work several times a year, by dint of the stepladder and soft cloths.

A long-handled dustpan is another help to the woman who would be efficient in household management, for in this way she is saved much stooping to gather up a little dust here and there which may have escaped the carpet sweeper's path. A kitchen cabinet in which practically everything that is needed in preparing a meal is stowed, except the fresh food, is of inestimable saving, for most housekeepers walk back and forth countless times in preparing even a simple meal.

Ostrich Trimmings

One of the newest touches to the evening gown is ostrich trimming, which is used in fringe and in clusters of tips closely curled. At a point in the drapery of the skirt, where the folds are focused at one point, a bunch of these feathers in three shades was used as an unusual decorative touch for one gown.

The Daughter of the Family Makes a Hat

Several times during the season, quite regularly, the daughter of the family appears in its midst, rejoicing in a new bonnet which has been fashioned in the strict confines of her own bedroom; and which is, thereupon, deluged with comments regarding its success—or lack of it. For the daughter is not a professional milliner, but there are always reasons for her ventures into this unknown field which seem to her quite satisfactory: either the new frock simply has to be matched, some unexpected invitation demands new apparel, or a recent shower has demolished what used to be a hat.

Her last experiment in millinery was greeted with such unqualified approval, however, that it may possibly be repeated with success by other daughters. The blue taffeta dress required a suitable accessory, and therefore the large trimming box was brought down from the highest shelf and ransacked mercilessly for the necessary materials. A square piece of navy blue satin, not very large, and which, as it happened, was finished about the edges with picotting, was selected as a beginning. The top of an old straw hat, which had outgrown its attractiveness in its present state, was cut down until it fitted snugly about the owner's head, and could be set at a becoming angle. The fruit was removed from another hat, which was never suited to the wearer, and freshened by careful wiping with a soft cloth, dampened in a little gasoline. The leaves were also pressed out and wiped off. A broad piece of black satin ribbon, available in the box, was folded lengthwise, the edge of the hat slipped in the fold and the material sewed securely, so that the rough edge was covered successfully. After a little experimenting with the blue satin square and pins, the amateur milliner found the material draped on almost smoothly over the small foundation, with a few folds placed here and there in a slanting line, and as artistically as possible; the four ends were allowed to stand off from the hat at attractive angles, which took these lines quite naturally, as a result of the slight picotting. It is always difficult to give exact directions for millinery, so much depends upon skill in handling materials and willingness to use plenty of pins to hold drapery in place. When part of the fabric is held securely, it is easier to manage the remainder satisfactorily; whereas, if too few pins are used, the entire result may be lost and the process become very discouraging. About the brim, or the part nearest the face, the fruit was arranged in graceful clusters, between the stiff ends of the satin, and the bright colors were lovely against their dark, glossy background. When the lining was added, the hat was complete, and the work had taken but an hour or so. It is often surprising what happy results may be obtained by getting out the "odds and ends" box and putting combinations together ingeniously.

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TRADES COUNCIL
ISSUES MANIFESTO

Metal Trades of Toronto in Appeal to Workers Declare That Labor Knows No Defeat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario.—The Metal Trades Council in this city has issued a call to all workmen to remedy their grievances at the polls in the forthcoming municipal, provincial and federal elections.

"The Metal Trades Council of Toronto," the statement says, "believes it desirable at this time to call special attention to the existing state of affairs in Canada respecting the use of the governmental function in the interests of the employing class."

"The consensus of opinion among those whom we represent appears to be that a considerable number of financial and industrial buccaners in this country are bending the government to their will, that force, and harsh repressive measures are constitutional in the estimation of the federal government, and that in the name of the Constitution, law and order this government has violated the Constitution of Canada, the British Statute of Rights, the right of public assembly, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and has carried out in contravention of Canadian law, kidnappings of labor representatives in the west."

"We urge that the workers refuse to submit to these illegal acts intended to destroy the legality of our efforts to better the condition of 85 per cent of the population of Canada."

"It appears that we shall again have to strive for the elemental rights of all human beings—expression of thought, the right to organize for protection, the right to peacefully assemble. We cannot arrive anywhere near become free men and women unless we make secure these rights once for all."

Canadian Majority Rule

"Majority rule has a legal status in this country. We, the workers, are in a vast majority, and we are justified in the contention that our voice should be the sole voice in the management of our affairs, of getting a living out of an earth that should be the joint possession of us all."

"We urge and believe that the working class will shortly attend to this matter of vital interest to them and we warn the government here and now that strong arm repression of economic or political organization, freedom of utterance, freedom of publication, will only succeed temporarily, if at all."

"The workers create not only capital, not only their own necessities, but supply millions of non-producers with both the necessities and comforts of life, while the workers themselves, for the most part, live a life of constant self-denial, insecurity of employment and submit to innumerable indignities as well."

"We acknowledge that those who own our jobs for the most part own us, and regulate our lives, habits and conduct from the cradle to the grave. This is an intolerable condition of affairs which makes it the duty of every workman and woman to take an absorbing interest in the politics of their own kind, to the end that industrial freedom shall come."

Right to Economic Freedom

"The Metal Trades Council calls upon the workers everywhere to become consistently active, politically, in a way that will compel the discontinuance of illegal and violent acts by replacing the present government with a working class administration. We are of the opinion that this can be done in the near future by the workers whose ascendancy to power will make necessary the writing of a new constitution that will not only recognize the workers' right to economic freedom but also make them joint participants in the ownership of Canadian industries by all the people. Nothing else would be thoroughly fair; nothing else would satisfy; nothing else is possible."

"This change must come if we are to have industrial peace in place of industrial war, and realize that democracy so often talked and written about, during the great war."

"We extend greetings to all useful citizens, invite all others to become such and suggest immediate preparation for municipal, provincial and federal elections and urge on the fight," says the statement, closing with the words: "Labor knows no defeat."

TRADE UNIONISM IN
CANADA FLOURISHES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—The following notes are taken from the current number of the official organ of the Canadian Department of Labor. At the beginning of June the percentage of unemployed among members of trade unions was 3.83 as compared with 4.35 at the beginning of May. During June the labor market was very much disturbed by the great amount of unrest that prevailed throughout the country. Disregarding this, there was a considerable reduction in the amount of unemployment, which reduction would have been greater but for the numbers of soldiers that returned from overseas during the month. In civil employment there was an increase of nearly 7 per cent in comparison with May, 1919, and an increase of 18 per cent in comparison with June, 1918.

The time loss on account of industrial disputes during June was very much greater than during either May, 1919, or June, 1918. There were in existence during the month 80 strikes, involving about 37,917 workpeople, and resulting in a loss of 1,445,921 working days. Thirty-two strikes were reported as having commenced during June. At the end of the month 37 strikes, affecting about 23,755 workpeople, remained unterminated.

QUEBEC HAS HIGH
RECORD IN MINING

Past Year, It Is Believed, Will Remain for Some Time the Banner One for Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
QUEBEC, Quebec.—The report on mining operations in the Province of Quebec during the year has just been published by the Quebec Bureau of Mines, under the authority of the Hon. Honore Mercier, Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries. The statistics collected by the Bureau of Mines show that the mineral production of the Province during the year was the highest ever recorded as to value. It amounted to \$18,707,762, an increase of \$2,518,583, or a proportional increase of 15.6 per cent.

Asbestos Industry Active
The report shows that the Province produces asbestos, chromite, copper, gold, graphite, magnesite, mica, molybdenite, zinc, lead, and all kinds of building materials. The value of the yearly production of non-metallic minerals has more than doubled since the year 1913. The metallic minerals now figure for a value of six times that of pre-war production; whereas the building materials are considerably lower.

The asbestos industry was characterized by great activity, both the tonnage and the value exceeding all previous records. Asbestos in the shape of "crude" and mill-stone was shipped to the amount of 142,375 short tons, to which is to be added 16,350 tons of "asbestos," a by-product of low value, or in all a total tonnage of 158,725. The value of the asbestos proper was \$9,019,899, or with the "asbestos," \$9,053,945. As compared with the previous year's figures, 154,452 tons valued at \$7,240,597, there was an increase of 4773 tons in quantity and 1,779,202 in value. The asbestos deposits of the Province of Quebec at present supply between 85 and 90 per cent of the world's consumption of this substance.

The figures of production of cupriferos pyrites and of copper ores received from the operators show shipments of 125,446 tons, valued at \$1,319,690 for the year.

Gold in Quebec
The total production of magnesite was 28,564 tons, valued at \$1,016,764. The total production of molybdenite amounted to 342,296 pounds, valued at \$383,252, or an average of \$1.20 a pound. Natural iron oxide and other, calcined and raw, were produced to the amount of 17,317 tons valued at \$112,440, a substantial increase of 87 per cent in quantity and 62 per cent in value, as compared with 1917. The production of gold and silver amounted to 1578 ounces of gold, valued at \$22,615, and 142,829 ounces of silver valued at \$139,758.

The great activity in mining in 1918 was to a large extent due to the war needs, and the armistice was followed by a period of quietness. It is possible that the year 1918 may for some time remain the banner year as to mineral production.

DRASTIC ACTION WITH
ONE BIG UNIONISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
CALGARY, Alberta.—There have been recently somewhat strained relations between the One Big Union element at Drumheller and certain returned soldiers employed at the Moodie mines in the same district. A few days ago a number of veterans entered Drumheller and arrested about half a dozen of the One Big Union leaders, marched them out of town, and heading them in different directions. At the time of writing the men had not been heard of, but it was stated that if they returned to the town there would be considerable trouble.

METAL CORPORATIONS
PROFIT-SHARING PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Dominion Sheet Metal Corporation of Hamilton, Ontario, has recently inaugurated a profit-sharing scheme for its employees. The company has offered 8 per cent preferred stock to the employees at par, for which the latter are to pay at the rate of 2 per cent or \$2 per share each month until paid in full. No interest is being charged on account of deferred payments. Further, in order to assist employees in their payments an additional 6 per cent interest will be paid on the stock each year during the period in which the stock is being paid for. An initial offer of 100 shares was made, but as 180 shares were immediately subscribed for by the employees, the company hopes to make a further offer in due course. One week's vacation with full pay will also be granted each year to all employees.

PROPOSED EMBARGO ON MILK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—Dr. R. J. McFall, Canadian Cost of Living Commissioner, suggests that in certain eventualities it may be necessary for the Canadian Government to again place an embargo against the export of milk across the border. This step may become necessary owing to the large increase in the volume of exports, threatening increased high prices for milk for the Canadian consumer. It is stated that American buyers are invading the Canadian fields and offering higher prices for milk than those for the home trade. It is further stated that American prices per quart promise to be higher than Canadian prices for an Imperial quart.

CANADIAN CONDUCTORS' PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Canadian Railway Board, Adjustment No. 1, has confirmed an arrangement arrived at between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and their sleeping car conductors. This provides for salary on the basis of a flat monthly rate, and the award was \$150 per month for the first year's service and \$160 per month thereafter. These monthly rates are to include mileage, work, and conditions as at present established.

Classified Advertisements

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PROPOSALS
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Metropolitan Park Commission. Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for grading, surfacing and other work for a road in West Roxbury Parkway, Washington Street to Belgrade Avenue, Boston, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Park Commission, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock M. of August 27, 1919, at which time and place the bids will be publicly opened and read. Proposals must be made upon the blank form furnished with the copy of contract and specifications, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of \$2000. The estimate of the quantities of work to be done is approximately as follows: 1000 cubic yards filling material; 200 lineal feet 10-inch vitrified pipe drain; 200 lineal feet 12-inch vitrified pipe drain; 5 catch-basins and manholes; 150 lineal feet straight edgework; 400 lineal feet curved edgework; 500 cubic yards loam surfacing; 18,000 square yards roadway surfacing; 300 square yards walk surfacing. Pamphlets containing further information, forms and specifications may be obtained, and plans may be seen at the office of the engineering department, 18 Tremont Street. A deposit of \$2 will be required for copies of the above-mentioned pamphlets. The board reserves the right to reject any and all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best for the commonwealth. WILLIAM B. DE LA SALLE, ENGINEER. TON P. WHITNEY, EVERETT G. BENTON, CHARLES S. BAXTER, ARTHUR B. CURTIS, Metropolitan Park Commission. JOHN R. HADLIN, Engineer.

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and brings out the natural beauty of the wood.

Belcher & Loomis Hardware Co.
50-51 Weybosset Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

New Filet Sweaters

In The Tuxedo Jacket Style
\$16.50

THESE smartly fashioned,
hand-made sweaters are in a
handsome filet block pattern, of
light-weight zephyr yarn.

They come in black, white
or navy, which affords a pleas-
ing contrast with the bits of
pink or white which peep
through the filet mesh. Finished
with the flared sleeve.

READY—at \$16.50!

Gladding's

Browning, King & Co.

Westminster and Eddy Streets
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
"THE STORE OF THE TOWN"

Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for
Men, Boys and Children

JONES'S ARCADE
LADIES' FURNISHINGS
Employees share profits

PORTLAND, MAINE

The August
Sale of Furs

Continues All
Next Week!

Prices advance to regular values
Sept. 1st, and later purchases will cost
15 to 30% more than during this estab-
lished sale event.

Splendid Assortments of all Favored
Modes in All Best Furs

FASTMAN & BROS.
BANCROFT

PORTLAND, MAINE

August Sale of
FURS

offering opportunities
for
POSITIVE SAVINGS
to those who select
their Furs now

J. E. PALMER CO.
543 Congress Street
PORTLAND, MAINE

The Store of
Progress and Service

Kuppenheimer Clothes
Furnishings, Hats and Shoes of
Comparative Quality

BENOIT'S
278 MIDDLE ST., PORTLAND, ME.

Haskell & Jones Company
SPECIALIZING
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX
CLOTHES

Knox Hats Manhattan Shirts
MONUMENT SQUARE, PORTLAND, MAINE

J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

Maine Tourmalines—Gifts

303 CONGRESS ST. PORTLAND, MAINE

When You Want Music
REMEMBER THE
Boston Music Company
(G. SCHIRMER)

AT STEINERT'S 517 CONGRESS ST.
A most convenient music store in town.

G. R. Libby Co.
REARMENT STORE

A complete, modern department store
For 35 years a factor in Portland's business life.

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Cowen's Corset Shop
555 CONGRESS STREET

Portland, Maine, opposite Congress Square Hotel,
Ivy Corsets and brassieres; experienced fitters in
attending.

WADSWORTH LUNCHEON
Opposite Public Library 606 Congress St.
Luncheons served from 11:30 to 2 o'clock
HOME-COOKED FOOD

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J. G. LANGLEY, Manager
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RAINPROOF GARMENTS
PORTLAND RUBBER CO., 239 Middle Street

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Geo. E. Johns Co.

The Quality Shop

Advance Showing of The New Fall and Winter Suits, Coats and Dresses. Quality and Style the first consideration.

A saving of 30% on all Furs bought during August. Coats, Wraps and Neck Pieces.

COLORADO SPRINGS

McCRACKEN & HUBBARD

Furniture—Rugs—Draperies

LOWELL, MASS.

The Bon Marche

Special Sale This Week

Over \$20,000 worth to select from

We have been fortunate enough to have a few dozen pure linen handkerchiefs delivered to us, both gents and ladies.

THE LADIES' SPECIALTY SHOP

J. & L. BAETTER

HEAD & SHAW

MILLINERY

MILLARD F. WOOD

FINE DIAMONDS

Buy your canning supplies at

ADAMS

HARDWARE & PAINT CO.

HARRY C. KITTREDGE

Stationery, Blank Books, Office Supplies,

Sonora and Crescent Phonographs.

15 CENTRAL STREET

LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses

27 Merrimack Square

Telephone Lowell 1048

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

THE SHU-FIX SHOP

SAMUEL FLEMING

131 Middle St.

ELECTRIC SHOP

ELECTRIC FANS FROM \$2.00 TO \$20.00

62 Central Street

F. D. MUNN & SON

GROCERS

15 Bridge Street

CROWN CONFECTIONERY CO.

25 Merrimack Street

LOWELL

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Thatcher Art Printery

PRINTING

As you want it—When you want it

617-619 Merrick Building

LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses

294 Bridge Street

Telephone Springfield 5100

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

HAVA LUNCH

12 Vernon Street

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICES & WALLACE

A central and convenient restaurant for regular patrons and shoppers.

Good Shoes and Hosiery

FINE SHOE REPAIRING

MORSE & HAYNES CO.

370 Main Street

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Farm Dairy

Perfectly

Pasturized

Milk

"Come Where the Good Things Gather"

GEORGE S. TAIER

22 Union Street

New Bedford

LYNN, MASS.

Hodgkins' Shoe Store

SHOES

For the Entire Family

J. C. PALMER, Manager

26 Market St.

Established 1865

LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses

22 Monroe Street

Telephone Lynn 1560

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

Hunt's

HUNT'S GRILL

220 Railroad Ave.

Central Bldg., 11 Willow St.

COAL

Anthracite and Bituminous and Wood

SPRAGUE, HOBBS, STEVENS &

NEWELL, Inc., 4 Central Square

MADGE EVANS' TAILORED HATS

FOR JUNIORS—Sold exclusively at

GODDARD BROS.

78-80 Market Street

LYNN, MASS.

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LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses

72 Washington Street

Telephone Salem 1500

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HENRY KAHL

FOOTWEAR

415-417 North Street

Blaisdell's Block

Classified Advertising Charge

25 cents an agate line

In estimating space, give service words to the line

NEW YORK CITY

WANTED

Two, three or four offices in the financial district of New York having one thousand to two thousand square feet of space, more or less. Address, E. H. GRASTY, 66 Broadway, Telephone, Rector 1431.

YE OLDE ENGLISH FRAGRANT FOOD, FRAGRANT SUBSTITUTES, FRAGRANT MEMORIES 28 W. 43d St., next to Aeolian Hall

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WANTED: A furnished room in private family for a refined business woman. Y 26, Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

LADY wishes single room centrally located, State particulars, Z 27, Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE NEEDLECRAFTERS are prepared to fill individual orders for hand-made articles of superior design.

MISS SUSIE BAKER 603 Granite Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

POWERS CANDY SHOP

For a refreshingly cool half hour, visit our remodeled shop.

Ice Cream, Light Lunches; Morse's Milk

45 CLINTON AVE. SO. Next to Temple Theater.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Doutrich's

"Always Reliable"

MARK - DOWN SALE

NOW IN FULL PROGRESS

Everything in our entire stock reduced except Arrow Collars and Underwear

HARRISBURG, PA.

ERIE, PA.

White

DIAMONDS A SPECIALTY

KELSEY

Millinery Importers, Erie, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PEOPLE OF PITTSBURGH (Pa.)

WILL BE INTERESTED

Putting in business the element of consideration of others. Locating a jewelry store on the Third Floor to avoid excessive ground-floor rentals and expenses, so that customers may have the benefit of genuine Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry at lowest possible prices to actual cost of production. Cash or credit. WILKINS, on Third Floor of Pittsburgh Bldg., Liberty Ave. and Sixth St., Entrance 210 Sixth St.

FRENCH SHOP

Serviceable and Distinctive

Ladies' and Children's

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510 Penn Avenue

Opposite Joseph Horne's

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DIRECT FROM THE CUTTERS

JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO.

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Grocers

MEATS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES

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In all Branches

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SUPERIOR KODAK FINISHING

627 Taylor Ave.

Price List Given on Request

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Gifts, Novelties, Notions, Toys

ON LINCOLN HIGHWAY

SEWICKLEY, PENNA.

CINCINNATI, O.

Ladies Practice Thrift

This Season by Purchasing

Your Wearing Apparel at

HANKE'S

The Smart Style Popular

Price Store

MAIN STREET, COR. 12TH

THE KERMIN LUNCH ROOM

of Crisp Corn Stick Fame

4TH & RACE

THE GIFT STORE

Closson's 4th St. W. of Race, Cincinnati

THE A. B. CLOSSON JR. CO.

ARMSTRONG STATIONERY CO.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS

419 MAIN STREET

COLUMBUS, OHIO

THE W. C. MOORE CO.

Furniture, Rugs, Draperies

Lighting Fixtures

"The cheapest that is good to the best that is made"

Moderate Prices

SOUTH HIGH NEAR MAIN

The Columbus Dry Goods Co.

High Street at Spring

A MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE

FOR ALL THE FAMILY

We believe this to be

"The Best Place To Shop After All"

The Clemens Price Co.

104 N. HIGH STREET

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Our Great August Fur Sale

Saves you 20 to 40%

Richter Tailoring Co.

92 N. HIGH ST.

TAILORS for MEN and WOMEN

THE FRENCH SHOP

A New Shop for Women

2nd Floor Citizens Bank Bldg., Columbus, Ohio

Outer Garments of Distinction and

Exclusiveness

JEANETTE GLADDEN

The House of Stone

True to Its Name

DRY GOODS

MOREHOUSE-MARTENS

The Buckeye

CLEANING CO.

DRY CLEANERS—DYERS

Both Phones 5738 State and Fourth

LET US RELIEVE MOTHER

165 North High Street

67 South High Street

COLUMBUS

THE

Erner & Hopkins Co.

55-57 E. Chestnut St.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES AND

APPLIANCES

We sell SIMPLEX Electric Cleaners

and UNIVERSAL Irons

PITTS

162 N. HIGH ST.

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For Men and Women

39 N. High Street

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The Heizer Printing Co.

has a complete line of Advertising

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Main 9517 23 So. High St. Citz. 9503

THE BANCROFT BROS. CO.

Hallmark Jewelers

"If you want the best, go to Bancroft's"

135-140 North High Street

THE BUCKEYE TENT, AWNING

& MFG. CO.

AWNINGS, TENTS, WATER-PROOF COVERS

Citizen 8887 Bell M-3106

Laundry and Dry Cleaning

CAPITAL CITY TROY LAUNDRY

AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY

Main 2527 CIt. 11136

THE

PARISIAN DYE HOUSE

14 EAST SPRING STREET

Bell Main 1715 Citizens 9715

YOUNGSTOWN, O.

A. L. GUENTNER

JEWELER

29 North Phelps Street

FINE WATCHES

AND DIAMONDS

CITY BLUE PRINTING CO.

BLUE PRINTING PAPER—ARCHITECTURAL

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

NEW ENGLAND

Looking for
Some Place
to Live?



Look no more. Your
problem is delight-
fully solved by the
fact that there are
available at the

Hotel Brunswick

2 three-room suites, with choice location
1 four-room suite, now available
and a two-room suite

Bear in mind that living thus you have at hand all the luxuries
and comforts of a big, up-to-the-minute hotel, and that you
are convenient to the business district and the shops.

Application may be made to

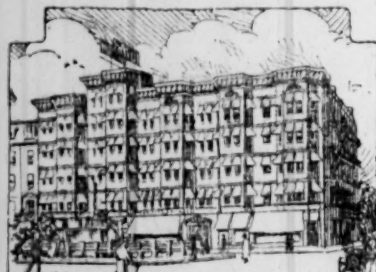
L. C. PRIOR, Managing Director
Hotel Brunswick

THE SAVOY

SAVOY CO., Inc., Lessee
EUROPEAN PLAN

455 Columbus Avenue,
Braddock Park and Columbus Sq.
BOSTON, MASS.

Tel. Back Bay 8043



RATES:
Room with Private Connecting Bathroom—
For one person, \$1.00 and \$2.00 per day.
Room with Private Connecting Bathroom—
For two persons, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per day.
Two Connecting Rooms, Two Parlors, Two
Bathrooms—For 4 persons, \$4.00 per day.

Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application.

Excellent Restaurant; Moderate Prices; Ladies' Orchestra.
The Savoy, very centrally located, is within a short distance of all Churches, Theatres,
and Shopping District. Cars pass The Savoy
GEO. F. KIMBALL, Treas. and Mgr.

Hotel Hemenway

BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious
atmosphere of a private home. To
ladies traveling alone courteous pro-
tection is assured.

One person, \$2.50 a day.
Two persons, \$3.50 a day.
No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager.

"The Home of Perfect Comfort"

Brookline's Beautiful Beaconsfield

Open the year round for permanent and transient business

D. W. KINSLEY, Manager, Brookline, Mass.

Telephone Brookline 1970.

Soo-Nipi Park Lodge

On AND P.O. Address

Lake COTTAGES Soo-Nipi Park, N.H.

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1st

STEAM HEAT, OPEN FIRES

Golf, Tennis, Miles of Walks
Through Private Grounds

115 MILES FROM BOSTON

MARVIN & HOBBS, Props.

Hotel Bellevue

Beacon Street

Next to State House

Boston

TRIAL IN CANADA OF RUSSIAN AGITATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—So
far the only case disposed of at the
trial before an immigration court of
inquiry of several Russian agitators
who were arrested here on July 19, is
that of Wasyli Zvereff, alias "The
Sailor," a member of the Russian
Workers' Union of this city. Zvereff
has been ordered deported as a dan-
gerous character. The evidence in his
case showed that he had been active
among the Russian element in this city
at the time of the general strike.
Unfortunately for Zvereff, one of his
companions was Sergeant Wilson of
the Mounted Police, who became so
intimate with the Russians that he was
taken to a house where considerable
arms and ammunition were stored.
Zvereff planned to get the dynamite at
Cloverdale, a small village about 30
miles out of the city, and it was while
he was on that mission that he was
arrested by the police for carrying a
concealed weapon. He was given a
sentence of 30 days. Evidence went on
to show that he had selected the
Canadian Bank of Commerce Building
as a starting point for an era of ter-
rorism and pillaging.

The inquiry board is now consider-
ing the case of Starikoff, considered
to be "one of the most dangerous"
of the group under arrest. He is highly
educated and was formerly a school-
teacher in Moscow. He served a five-
year prison term in Siberia for taking
part in an unsuccessful revolution in
1905.

OLD NATICK INN

SOUTH NATICK, MASS.

This Inn in environment and atmosphere
expresses most pleasantly the comfortable
New England spirit

Beautiful Motor trips in all directions

Telephone Natick 6010. MISS HARRIS, Mgr.

HOTEL WORTHY

Springfield, Mass.

"He profits most who serves best"

"A dining place unusual"

The Gardner House

N. S. LITTLEFIELD, Prop.

JAMESTOWN, R. I.

opposite Newport

overlooking Narragansett Bay

SPECIAL RATES TO WEEK-END

PARTIES

YE OLD

Burnham House

In Ipswich, Massachusetts

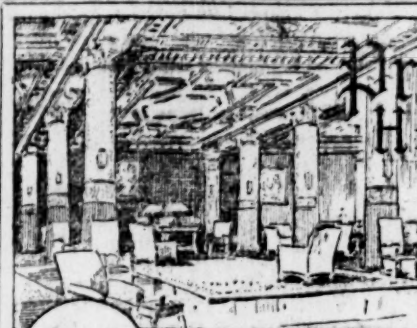
Guests have called this
"The Quaintest Place in All New England"

CHICKEN AND LOBSTER DINNERS
DELICIOUS LUNCHEONS

Telephone 210

Classified Advertising Charge
in estimating space, figure seven words to
the line.
20 cents an extra line

NEW YORK



Prince George Hotel

28th St.,
near Fifth Ave.
NEW YORK

Geo. H. Newton
Manager

Formerly of Parker House, Boston,
and Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

Grand Foyer—Street Floor

LOCATED in the center of New York's business and
social activities. Metropolitan in appointment and
operation, yet famous for its home-like quiet and comfort.
1000 ROOMS—EACH WITH BATH
Room and Bath, \$2 and up; two persons, \$3 and up.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 and up.

"HOUSE OF GOOD WILL"

Hotel Majestic

COPELAND TOWNSEND

Central Park West

at the 72nd St. Motor Gateway

NEW YORK



A hotel of DISTINCTION
For guests of DISCRIMINATION
With tariff in MODERATION

Readers of this publication appreciate
the home atmosphere and refined environ-
ment of the Majestic.
Near the center of interest—comfort-
ably distant from the area of confusion.



HOTEL SEVILLE

Near Fifth Avenue on 29th Street

NEW YORK CITY

An Atmosphere of Comfort and Refinement

SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH, \$2.50 UPWARDS

ROOM, WITH BATH, FOR TWO

\$3 to \$5 Per Day

Send for Diagram Showing Fixed Room Prices.

JOHN F. GARRETT, Mgr.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

THE ONONDAGA

500 Rooms

Automobile Club

Roof Garden Restaurant

SOUTHERN

NEW ORLEANS

"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

The St. Charles

An homelike Hotel with the essen-
tial requirements of a well regulated
establishment

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

NEW ENGLAND

Hotel Somerset

BOSTON, MASS.

Located on Commonwealth Av.

joining the famous

Fenway Park

European Plan: 300 rooms

with bath and en-suites.

The Hotel is especially adapt-
ed for receptions, weddings,
dances and all public functions.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager

Charlesgate

HOTEL

BOSTON, MASS.

Just outside the limits of the city and yet
only a few minutes to the shopping district,
theatre, etc., by the subway train. Located
in the residential section of the beau-
tiful Back Bay, overlooking the Park and
Charles River. Comfortable accommo-
dations by day or week at attractive rates.

HERBERT G. SUMMERS, Mgr.

Also operating the

Cliff Hotel

and COTTAGES

North Scituate Beach, Mass.

On the Ocean Front

25 miles from Boston.

Beacon School

announces that it is

Open to guests from

June 1st to Sept. 1st

For terms and information

Address

MRS. ALTHEA E. ANDREW,

1660 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

Martha Washington

(JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE)

29 East 29th Street, New York City

The Famous Hotel for Women

FROM our 500 spot-
less rooms you may
select one at \$1.50 per
day and up; \$1.00
per day each where
several take a large room
together. We serve an
excellent Table d'Hôte
luncheon at 50 cents and
dinner at 65 cents.

BOOKLET AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
SENT UPON REQUEST

Hotel Wolcott

An hotel whose atmosphere of quiet
refinement, careful service and qual-
ity cuisine will appeal to every vis-
itor who appreciates the better things.
A metropolitan hotel pervaded by an
air of home.

THIRTY FIRST STREET BY FIFTH
AVENUE, NEW YORK

Write for free
Guide of Buffalo and
Niagara Falls

Sent with the compliments of the Hotel
Lenox—the Buffalo Hotel that is so
pleasantly and conveniently located for
visitors. Modern. Refproof.

THE HOTEL LENOX

North Street at Delaware
BUFFALO, N. Y.

European Plan. Every
room an outside room.
\$2.00 up. On Empire
Rooms. Road guide free.

C. A. MINER,
Managing Director

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hotel Richmond

17th and H Streets, N. W.

"The Hotel of Good Service"

SUMMER RATES

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

ST. CHARLES

ON THE OCEAN FRONT

Eleven stories of real
comfort with an every-
where of distinct refine-
ment without extravagance.
AMERICAN PLAN. ALWAYS OPEN
LITERATURE SENT FREE BY MAIL TO
Wm. A. Leach, Mgr.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE

MOUNT PLEASANT, PA.

ONE of the finest resort hotels in North-
eastern Pennsylvania. Private baths,
bell service, law, orchestra, dancing and
all outdoor sports. Garage. Illustrated
literature, plans, and map and rates mailed.
W. A. & H. M. LEACH

HOTEL BELVEDERE

Charles at Chase Street

BALTIMORE, MD.

Fireproof. Elegant. Refined European Cuisine and
Service. French.

Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well,
1000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs to
and from all railway and steamship depots.
Catering at all times and always to the
comfort of guests.

THE CLENDENING

200 W. 103d St., New York

Short block from
Broadway Subway
Station. A Hotel of
Quality and Refine-
ment.

Single room, use of bath, \$2 Day

Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, for two, \$3.50

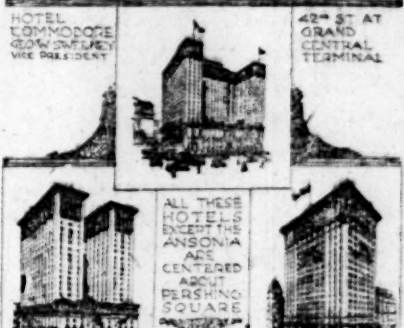
Parlor, two Bedrooms and Bath, \$5.00

These rooms at attractive summer rates,
with Breakfast included.

Phone Academy 3110.

Write for Booklet A and Map of N. Y. City.

NEW YORK



28 Gramercy Park South

Facing Gramercy Park, N. Y.

In one of the quietest, coolest and best
residential sections of New York, offers
special Summer rates on a few apartments.

PARLOR, BEDROOM & BATH
(With meals for 1) \$35 weekly.
(With meals for 2) \$45 weekly.
Also rates on European plan.

This locality is unequalled
for the Spring and Summer
months. Gramercy Park is the
only private park in New York,
and our guests have access to it.
Write for illustrated booklet.

Under KNOTT Management

MRS. H. W. MEYER, Manager.

HOTEL EARLE

DAVID H. KNOTT

Washington Square, N. W., New York

Situated in the very center of Greenwich
Village, overlooking Washington Square,
(Fifth Avenue at 8th Street.)

Terminus of Fifth Avenue Busses

The Hotel Earle, in keeping with its sur-
roundings, offers to its old and new friends
and neighbors, hospitality of friendly prices.
For example: A room with bath for two per-
sons \$35.00 a week, including meals. Those
planning shorter visits accommodated also.
Descriptive circular sent free.

MRS. H. W. MEYER, Manager.

PHILADELPHIA

Aldine Hotel

Chestnut and Nineteenth Streets
(Highest Class American Plan from \$5.00
European Plan from \$1.50
Within easy walk of shops and railroads
See Outside Rooms with Baths

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hotel Richmond

17th and H Streets, N. W.

"The Hotel of Good Service"

SUMMER RATES

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

ST. CHARLES

ON THE OCEAN FRONT

Eleven stories of real
comfort with an every-
where of distinct refine-
ment without extravagance.
AMERICAN PLAN. ALWAYS OPEN
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MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE

MOUNT PLEASANT, PA.

ONE of the finest resort hotels in North-
eastern Pennsylvania. Private baths,
bell service, law, orchestra, dancing and
all outdoor sports. Garage. Illustrated
literature, plans, and map and rates mailed.
W. A. & H. M. LEACH

HOTEL BELVEDERE

Charles at Chase Street

BALTIMORE, MD.

Fireproof. Elegant. Refined European Cuisine and
Service. French.

Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well,
1000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs to
and from all railway and steamship depots.
Catering at all times and always to the
comfort of guests.

THE CLENDENING

200 W. 103d St., New York

Short block from
Broadway Subway
Station. A Hotel of
Quality and Refine-
ment.

Single room, use of bath, \$2 Day

Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, for two, \$3.50

Parlor, two Bedrooms and Bath, \$5.00

These rooms at attractive summer rates,
with Breakfast included.

Phone Academy 3110.

Write for Booklet A and Map of N. Y. City.

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Antique Grecian
Patios

The North Shore Hotel

IN EVANSTON

THIS most unique and attractive new hotel is located in
one of the choicest sections of beautiful Evanston, far
from the noise and dirt of Chicago's streets and but two
blocks from Lake Michigan's sandy beach, and yet only 20
minutes from Chicago's loop on the C. & N. W. Ry., or 35
minutes on the Elevated Express. Rooms are furnished in
exquisite taste and its beautiful lobby, ladies' parlors, ball room, and
dining room are all on the main floor. Club breakfasts, club luncheons,
table d'hôte dinners and a la carte service at moderate rates.

FIREPROOF EUROPEAN

Chicago Ave. and Davis St., Evanston, Illinois.

H. R. PRICE, Mgr. Phone Evanston 6400

The Marquette

ST. LOUIS, MO.

A Refined Hotel for Your Mother, Wife
and Sister.

European Plan, \$1.50 to \$5.00

MR. GLANCY, President.

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A. E. F. EDUCATION WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The work of the Educational Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces was probably the most gigantic and comprehensive educational effort ever made at one time, not less than 280,000 to 300,000 men having had actual instruction, in addition to 50,000 or 60,000 officers and men who had opportunity to listen to lectures. Great effect on the educational methods of America and Europe is likely to be commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking, according to Dr. Arthur H. Chamberlain, formerly chief of occupational direction of the Educational Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"This undertaking," explained Mr. Chamberlain, "comprised first the post schools, which were really elementary schools, beginning with illiterates and going on through the elementary studies; second, the divisional schools, which were practically intermediate and high schools; and third, the American Expeditionary Forces University.

"The American Expeditionary Forces University, located at Beaune, was a distinctive American institution, and the center of the university work. In this institution there were 12,000 students, with an additional 2000 in the agricultural department at Allertay. There were in this university 11 colleges, such as those of business, agriculture, art, citizenship, journalism, etc. In addition, several thousand Americans were scattered through a number of French universities, under a dean who served as a connecting link between the French and Americans. Then there were several thousand other students in the universities of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

Interrelations With Europe

"Some of the effects that may be expected from this undertaking may be summarized as follows: In the first place, the effect of the experiment on the European educational systems will be far-reaching, for not only did Europeans have the opportunity to study American ways, but many of our leaders were connected in one way or another with the various universities in France and Great Britain. This influence will, of course, be reciprocal as the Americans had a good opportunity to observe the best features of the European systems.

"One effect that this work carried on in the heart of Europe will have is the tendency it has set in motion toward educating the military instead of militarizing education. We have always had in the United States strong opposition to the attempt to introduce the militaristic idea in the American school system, and we have never thought much about introducing an educational system into the military organization. But now a very decided impetus has been set up toward establishing comprehensive and thorough educational systems in both the army and navy. In fact, it has already been set up in the army, as this whole work that I am describing was carried out under the supervision of the army, and much of it will doubtless remain and be permanently developed, while an eminent authority in education is now formulating a scheme of education within the organization of the navy.

"There is no doubt, too, that this experiment within the army will exert much influence in the movement toward establishing a department of education in the United States Government, which was already under way in the United States and for which a bill is now before Congress. I feel that the American leaders who are coming back from this European educational laboratory are very likely to favor the department of education.

Pedagogical Effects Noted

"Among the pedagogical effects of the educational work in Europe may be noted the following: It was shown, I think, that the lecture method, which has been so much in vogue, especially in our own modern educational life, has a less important place than it was formerly thought to have. The so-called institute plan, where a comparatively small group is led by the master hand and where question and answer is the rule, by which the various elements of the group make their own contribution to the effort, was found effective.

"The work also showed us that our common school subjects must be taught in the English language. Again, that much of our history as heretofore taught is either not true or of no particular value. In other words, we have got to emphasize the fundamental facts in our American history, as they have reference to our economic, industrial, and social development. This means that not too great time must be given to detailed study of ancient peoples, and that we must give our youth an intensive knowledge of modern European civilization. Civics as ordinarily taught in our American high schools is not sufficient. There must be intensive and comprehensive courses in citizenship, in elementary economics, in thrift and conservation.

"The work in Europe impressed upon us indelibly the fact that never again will the American people tolerate a condition in which one out of every seven men called to the colors is unable either to read or write his own name. Any system of education which will be tolerated will see to it that through a minimum qualification every one is schooled in the fundamentals. The compulsory school age will be increased. Part-time schools will be set up so that those who are compelled to enter a trade at an early age may still carry on their education at

no loss of time or money to themselves.

"One important phase of the work in Europe, slightly aside from the strictly pedagogical side of the undertaking, was the far-reaching influence of the activities of the American Library Association."

Heading the Army Education Commission in Europe were: Dr. John W. Erskine of Columbia University; Dr. Frank E. Spaulding, superintendent of the schools of Cleveland, Ohio, and Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst. The military president of the American Expeditionary Forces University was Col. Ira L. Reeves. The entire educational project was carried on under the direction of Gen. Robert I. Rees.

WAR COLLEGES TO BE CONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—The American colleges in Paris and London for Americans who are in military service, are to be made permanent. A new building for the American college in Paris will be constructed this fall on a site given by the French Government and valued at \$100,000. This announcement comes from the office of the Rev. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes of Yale, chairman of the trustees of the union.

At a recent meeting in New York attended by the president or other representative of 40 of the leading American institutions of learning messages were read from President Wilson, Mr. Tardieu, formerly the French High Commissioner; Mr. Poincaré, and many others, expressing appreciation of the work of the union and urging that it be placed on a permanent basis.

Dean Yeomans of Harvard University has been elected director for the coming year with headquarters in Paris in place of Professor Nettleton of Yale University, who has just returned to this country. Former President MacLean of Iowa University has been elected to succeed Prof. Carl Russell Fish of the University of Wisconsin as director of the London branch. Professor Vibbert of the University of Michigan has been elected associate director in Paris, and Horatio S. Krans, recently director of the Columbia University bureau at the union, is to be its foreign secretary.

The board of trustees of the union at a recent meeting reorganized on a post-war basis. Hereafter in place of the board being mainly self-perpetuating it is to be made up mainly of representatives chosen by various American universities and educational associations. Each of the dozen universities in the country having 10,000 or more graduates will elect one trustee, while three trustees are to be elected by the Association of American Colleges and three by the American Association of University Professors.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE JUBILEE, DUBLIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The opening of the Jubilee celebrations took place in the Jellicoe Hall of the college, the chief guests being the Viceroy, Lord French, and Sir Henry Wilson, chief of the general staff. The chairman, the provost of Trinity College, in his opening speech said that the college was founded in 1866, when the higher education of women was somewhat of a novelty, and that it should be remembered that the Alexandra College was founded before either Girton or Newnham were heard of. It started with some 20 students taking the full course, and now there were 316. In every department of public service students of Alexandra College were to be found.

The college education had always meant education in the largest sense; it did not mean merely the imparting of a certain amount of book knowledge, it meant that the endeavor of those who presided over the college was to train the minds of the young women who came there so that they might be useful citizens in their day and generation.

Those who had been trained there and who knew what its spirit was would agree with him when he said that the atmosphere of the college was one of idealism. It was a place where all that was gracious and pure, lovely and of good report was encouraged by those who ruled.

Miss White, LL. D., lady principal of the college, gave an historical survey of the college and emphasized the remarkable change that had taken place in the position of women during the 50 years of its existence. It was hard to believe that the sentiments of 55 years ago had ever been held, for the women graduates of the universities might now be counted by thousands.

It was gratifying to know that Ireland led the way in the matter of admitting women to professional life. The University of Dublin had been the first of the old universities to admit women to degrees, and during the present year the Irish Society of Chartered Accountants had carried a motion in favor of admitting women to their ranks by an overwhelming majority.

GROUP SCHOOLS OF UKRAINIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

FERNIE, British Columbia.—Among the foreign workers of Canada, the Ukrainians are showing the greatest desire to master the English language, and in many mining camps have little group schools. This is particularly true in regard to the so-called "revolutionary" section. The others are holding more strongly to the older traditions, and their religious leaders supply them with literature in their own language, and uphold the keeping of a distinct national feeling.

NEW EDUCATIONAL ERA IN CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"China is entering upon a new era in her history. She is making serious efforts to solve her long and stupendous task of reconstructing her industrial, economic, political, and moral life and institutions. And in this important work education is regarded as her chief and most important standby," said Dr. Ping-wen Kuo, president of the National Higher Normal College, Nanking, China, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Dr. Kuo is in the United States for a few months as a representative of an organization whose purpose is to study after-war problems in this country. He recently arrived from France, where he attended the Peace Conference for a short time, and has been studying educational questions there and in Italy, Switzerland, and England.

"Evidences are not wanting to show that education is being greatly emphasized in China. Soon after the assumption of office of President Hsu he made known his political ideas consisting of 11 policies, one of which is to enforce universal education. Later he issued a mandate in which he expressed the belief that in laying the foundation of a nation, education should receive first attention. Recently there has been started in China an organization for the forward movement in education, which organization is represented by the Minister of Education, the leading educational institutions in the country, both governmental and private, and leaders representing commercial and business interests.

Organized Progress

"This organization, in cooperation with the government, is working out a comprehensive and progressive program for the extension of modern education in China. It includes the gradual enforcement of compulsory education, the beginnings of which are being made in some of the progressive provinces, the more efficient and adequate training of teachers, both for primary and secondary schools, greater provision for the encouragement of vocational training, more opportunities given for the education of girls, and for the establishment of more colleges and higher institutions of learning. There are special colleges for women in China, for we have no coeducation as yet above the primary department.

"This organization is also encouraging the sending of commissions abroad to study educational methods, and for the publication of books and periodicals on education. Other evidences also tend to prove that more effective methods are being put forth in the line of education in China."

Dr. Kuo pointed out that in recent years, in Peking, under the auspices of the Ministry of Education the following conferences were held: national conference of the heads of normal schools, 1914; national conference of the heads of industrial schools, including commercial, mechanical and agricultural, 1917; national conference of the presidents of the higher normal colleges, 1918; national conference of the heads of middle schools, 1918; and the national conference of the presidents of technical colleges, 1918.

Recent Developments

"A great deal toward the unification of ideas and the standardization of methods was accomplished at these conferences," he said. "A higher normal college has been organized in Mouken for the training of secondary teachers, making six higher normal colleges in all, the other five being at Peking, Nanking, Wuchang, Canton and Chengtu. The girls' normal school in Peking is being reorganized into a girls' higher normal college, for the training of teachers for girls' secondary schools. Since the certification of primary school-teachers has taken place in most of the provinces there has been a general elimination of unqualified teachers and the improvement of those in service. The movement for vocational training has made rapid progress.

"For some time there has been a tendency to send fewer students to Japan and more to America and Europe, and to send more teachers to further their studies. A beginning has been made in the standardization of scientific terminology, in the unification of the spoken dialect and the reduction of illiteracy through the phonetic script. There have been many profitable missions for study and investigation of education in different parts of China, in Japan, in the Philippines and in many parts of the United States. A number of special important educational institutions have been founded, among which are the School of Fine Arts in Peking and the School for the Children of Chinese from Abroad in Nanking.

The Phonetic Script

"Modern education has been one of the most effective means of unifying the people of China. Although there are a number of dialects in China, the written language is uniform, and by promoting a general knowledge of this same ideas may be inculcated throughout the country. Quite recently efforts have been made to unify the spoken dialect through the new phonetic script. This script consists of 39 sounds and is now being used to teach the Mandarin, which it is hoped will become the standard dialect for all China. Teachers are being trained rapidly and institutions are being held throughout the country to teach Mandarin; over 200,000 people have learned it so far.

"The adoption of the new phonetic script will unify the spoken dialect,

will enable people to study Chinese more generally than before, and will make it possible for the great mass of illiterates to read within a short time. It takes only one month for an illiterate to learn to read the Mandarin dialect by the phonetic script, and about two weeks for a literate person to learn it.

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—It was not to be expected that university professors, readers, and lecturers would be content with their exclusion from the benefits of the Teachers Superannuation Act. Since 1913 there has, it is true, been a pension scheme for university teaching staffs under which the State pays one-half of the total contribution and the other half is paid by the beneficiary. Not only does this scheme (known as the Federated Superannuation Scheme) compare unfavorably with the non-contributory scheme under the teachers' act, but in practice it excludes the majority of lecturers who are in receipt of salaries so low that they cannot afford to make the necessary contribution. To deal with the situation which has thus arisen, a conference, attended by representatives of the professional and non-professional teaching staffs of the university institutions of England, Wales, and Ireland, met at the University of Sheffield. A motion "That this conference wishes to urge strongly that the Teachers (Superannuation) Act, 1918, be extended so as to include the staffs of universities and university colleges" was carried with only one dissentient. But evidently fearing that legislation or administrative action might be taken on other lines, those present passed unanimously a second resolution which runs as follows: "That this conference urges that, before any modification of the Federated Superannuation Scheme for University Teachers be adopted, an opportunity be given to the various sections of the staffs of the universities to place their views directly before the president of the Board of Education and the Treasury, and that this resolution be communicated immediately to the president of the Board of Education." All success to this movement, was bound to follow upon the concessions already made to other teachers.

The storm center in regard to teachers' salaries is at present hanging over London, though dissatisfaction has been recorded in many other parts of England. Resolutions were recently passed at a crowded meeting of the London Teachers Association to the effect (1) that the existing scale of salaries is totally inadequate either to maintain a reasonable standard of living or to raise the status and position of teachers as desired by Parliament or the Nation; (2) that all present members of the teaching staff should be placed upon the scale of salaries recommended by the association, at the point they would have reached had the scale been in operation during the whole of their period of service; (3) that the war bonus be retained. The minimum salary on this scale is £200 a year, and equality of payment is demanded for men and women of the same professional status. One consideration that tells heavily in favor of the teachers is that the London County Council has just reduced the education rate by sixpence in the pound, so that it looks as if there is in danger of losing the missionary spirit it once had in education. Is there anyone doing today work similar to that done 30 years ago by men like Sir Henry Jones and Mr. Caradoc Davies, who went through the villages and hamlets of Wales placing before the people the high ideals of true education and rousing their enthusiasm for real learning? The result has been the gradual shifting of the emphasis from the cultural value of learning to its "bread and butter" value.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Central Welsh Board proposes to make an important and welcome step forward. The board proposes that there shall be public meetings in connection with its schools to discuss the larger issues of education and not merely to record the successes of its students. It will aim at a closer connection between the public and its schools, and seek to make the school homes of learning and not merely what they have too largely been in the past—mental gymnasia.

On the last birthday honors list one name, at least, is of real interest to educationists—that of M. E. Sadler. Sir Michael Sadler, as he is now, is the most distinguished of living writers on English education. The valuable innovations of the 1918 act owe much of their inspiration to his work. For many years he was director of the Board of Education special reports; and some of the volumes prepared under his direction are unrivaled throughout the world. Among these might be specially mentioned Sadler's contribution to the ninth volume on "The Unrest in Secondary Education in Germany and Elsewhere."

It is recognized on all hands that the position of the private elementary schools in England is undergoing a process of resettlement under the Education Act, 1918. From time to time a glimpse is obtained of the results. Thus Mr. James Graham, the Director of Education under the Leeds Local Authority, reports that in that city there are between 40 and 50 schools of this kind with over 1500 children in attendance. Of these all but four have accepted inspection, 33 preferring a visitation from the local authority to inspection by officers of the Board of Education. Of the four schools that stand out so far, only two have definitely declined to be visited. In these two cases, the parents of children attending the school render themselves liable to proceedings for non-attendance, provided that the scholars are five years of age or over.

SCHOOL INQUIRY IN WALES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The Welsh Department of the Board of Education makes the following announcement:

The president has appointed a committee to inquire into the organization of secondary education in Wales, and to advise how it may be consolidated and coordinated with a view to the establishment of a national system of public education in Wales, regard being had to the provisions of the Education Act, 1918, and to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on University Education in Wales.

This committee is likely to be known as the Bruce committee, since its chairman is the Hon. W. N. Bruce, C.B., LL.D., principal assistant secretary for secondary education of the Board of Education. His father, Lord Aberdare, presided over the committee which led to the establishment of the Welsh intermediate school system, and he himself was vice-chairman of the recent Royal Commission on University Education in Wales.

Organization Needed

In explanation of the need for such an inquiry the Liverpool Post says that every one acquainted with the present state of affairs must recognize the paramount need of Welsh secondary education to be organized. The system, as it exists today, has broken down. Many of the intermediate schools are practically bankrupt. Nearly every secondary school is overcrowded; new schools are needed, but for their establishment no more funds are available.

By the act of last year, the two-penny rate limit was abolished, the county councils being given full powers to assist higher education to any extent they liked. Obviously, observes the Post, it is of urgent importance that these powers should be used, yet certain councils show reluctance to exercise them, since they have not full control over the schools, which came into being before the Act of 1902, and were based on the constitution of the old endowed schools.

The demand for more schools has been met in various places by councils setting up schools under Part II of the 1902 Act. This has led to a dual system, with all its attendant inconveniences, and has increased the difficulties of sound organization.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing a few days later, says that the demand of the "Junior School of Welsh Educationists" at the Llandrindod Conference was for a royal commission; and although this was not granted, the setting up of a departmental committee was regarded as a triumph of the utmost importance. But the writer is not yet convinced that the outcome will be all that could be wished. "Everything," he says, "will now depend upon the manner in which this departmental committee will conduct its inquiry."

Open Inquiry Desirable

If it decides, like the Royal Commission on University Education, to hold the whole or even the majority of its meetings in London and practically behind closed doors, it is not too much to say that it is foredoomed to failure. On the other hand, if it copies the methods of the Welsh Land Commission, by holding its meetings in various parts of the principality and making those meetings open to the public, a new interest will be created in educational matters and the committee will have rendered Wales an immeasurable service.

Wales of today is in danger of losing the missionary spirit it once had in education. Is there anyone doing today work similar to that done 30 years ago by men like Sir Henry Jones and Mr. Caradoc Davies, who went through the villages and hamlets of Wales placing before the people the high ideals of true education and rousing their enthusiasm for real learning? The result has been the gradual shifting of the emphasis from the cultural value of learning to its "bread and butter" value.

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MEXICO TO SEND EXCHANGE TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

EL PASO, Texas.—Arrangements have been made for the University of Texas, the University of California, and the University of Arizona, to exchange instructors and students with the National University of Mexico City. This announcement was made by Dr. José N. Macías, president of the national university, during a recent visit here. Dr. Macías was returning from a visit with the faculties of the University of California and the faculty of the University of Arizona, at Tucson, Arizona.

In the course of his explanation of the work of the National University of Mexico, Dr. Macías said the educated classes of people in Mexico are friendly to American students, and that Americans were often close friends of Mexican students. He said English is taught in all the colleges of the university, and that the instructors are trying to bring that university up to a standard where it

will have equal rank with American universities.

The National University of Mexico, he explained, has 4000 students, and is composed of a number of colleges scattered over Mexico City. The exchange plans call for five students from each American university to be sent to the Mexican university this fall, and the Mexican university to send five students to each of the American institutions. Arrangements for the exchange of professors have not been announced. Working with Dr. Macías in perfecting the arrangements were the directors of the Mexican Trade Bureau in San Antonio.

TOWARD A CODE OF ETHICS FOR TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"An organization of teachers, nation-wide and properly authoritative, must be founded on principles that will be universally recognized as valid, and its conduct must be above reproach. No selfish motive can be allowed to interfere with the realization of its ideals. If the present world crisis makes such an organization possible, it also imposes acceptance of professional standards," said Dean James E. Russell of Teachers College, Columbia University, addressing a mass meeting of students in education, recently.

"A code of professional ethics, therefore, is the first and most important desideratum—a code reaching to the individual teacher and defining the purpose of the organization," he continued. "The organization itself exists merely to consolidate the strength of its individual members and to apply it at strategic points. The problems of tactics and strategy, however, must be in the hands of competent leaders who themselves shall be guided by professional ideals."

Dean Russell then enumerated five points which he believed to be worthy of consideration by those who would write a code of ethics for teachers and a constitution for the organization which they might establish.

"First," he began, "every teacher in the organization must be 100 per cent American. Training for citizenship is more than giving instruction in school subjects. Right example is the surest way to inculcate appreciations and attitudes and to demonstrate the value of fair play, teamwork and self-control.

"Second—The work of the teacher must be professional in character and honestly performed. The organization must concern itself with the qualifications of teachers—their training, certification, and classroom ability."

"Third—The teacher, as a faithful servant, is worthy of his hire. No true teacher ever has worked, or ever will work, solely for money. The necessity of standardizing salaries in a great school system will always militate against the recognition of individual merit; but this is no excuse for rating all at the value of the poorest. There should be no discrimination against sex, grade, or school—equal pay for equal work by those giving equal service. The same devotion to the kindergarten or the rural school or the high school given by teachers of equal attainments, whether men or women, theoretically merits the same professional standing and the same remuneration.

"Fourth—The organization must be honest and straightforward in its dealings with the public." Characterizing collective bargaining as a two-edged sword, which should be used by the organization to obtain suitable buildings and equipment, higher professional standards for teachers, better teaching and higher salaries, also for appeals to public opinion, bargaining with school boards and appeals to legislators, but never for threats, intimidation, or strikes, he added that to brand a school or system as unpatriotic and refuse an appointment to it is the honorable resort of the teacher when a school or system persist in declining to put its work on a professional basis.

"Fifth—The organization should cooperate with every other group of citizens for the promotion of the public good, but should avoid entangling alliances with any group, but should conclude, amplifying this final point by saying that the teacher should teach the children the fundamental ideals of American life and help them to make wise choices in their affiliations, but without proselytizing or conducting propaganda for any cause on which citizens are divided.

"I realize that the American Federation of Labor is potentially one of the most beneficent organizations in the United States," said Dean Russell, "and I have the highest regard for both its leaders and their objects, but it would be a mistake, both for the Federation of Labor and for the prospective organization of teachers, to form an offensive and defensive alliance. It might be the easiest way to secure an increase of teachers' salaries, but more pay is not the only object of a teachers' organization, and not the one that will insure its greatest usefulness either to the profession or to the public."

BETTER RURAL SCHOOLS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina.—Owing to the scarcity of qualified school teachers, the rural school question is giving concern to many North Carolina county boards of education. Practically 80 per cent of the population live in rural districts. E. S. Brooks, state superintendent, favors a consolidation of these schools. He urges the building and equipping of large central school buildings in preference to many small, scattered schoolhouses. Superintendent Brooks also urges the greater use of the motor truck to transport pupils to the schools.

CAMBRIDGE IN THE MAY TERM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England.—An observer of Cambridge undergraduate life in the Easter term which ended in July might, except perhaps for the small numbers appearing in the university class lists, have considered that recovery from the inactivity of the years of war was complete. The term is always a short one, generally lasting a few days only beyond seven weeks; and this year it has been even shorter than usual, while the final two or three weeks have as formerly been devoted to examinations, culminating in the strenuous festivities of May week. Practically all the well-known features of May week have been revived this year after five years' interval. The river saw the customary four days of boat races, in which Third Trinity succeeded without much difficulty in wresting the position of head of the river from Jesus college, starting from third. There were also the dramatic entertainments by the Footlight Club as well as by the Marlowe Society, whose week of performances of "King Henry IV" was admirable, in spite of rather inadequate facilities for rehearsal. All the old May week balls were held, with the addition of one given by the American Army students and another by the naval officers who have been in residence during the past two terms.

Unique Test Conditions

The class lists for the honors examinations show that few of those who have reached the status of "third year" have thought it worth while to take their tripos examinations. It would indeed be a considerable task to attempt a difficult honors examination with only two short terms' work in which to revise and complete a three-year course begun, perhaps, seven years ago, and interrupted by five years of warfare. Many of these men have taken a special examination for the ordinary degree in order to complete their graduation. But in the class list for the first part of the mathematical tripos, which is generally taken by students at the end of their first year's studies, the members are well up to the pre-war standard, and the proportion of those placed in the first class is rather higher than usual.

It is satisfactory to see that the men who have taken this examination have not been seriously handicapped by missing the work of the October term.

Women students from Girton and Newnham Colleges have obtained about the usual number of first classes, including four in the classical and five in the natural science triposes; and a woman candidate who had previously attained considerable distinction in classics is this year the only candidate in the first class of the economics tripos, and receives mention of special distinction in the examination, an honor which has never previously been conferred since this tripos was instituted in 1905.

The contingent of university men from the American Army who have been distributed among the several colleges in Cambridge since the end of March, attended the courses in their special studies and have thrown themselves into the life and sports of this university with zest.

Cambridge welcomes this term no fewer than four newly appointed professors. Dr. Whitney, an old Cambridge man, succeeds to the chair of ecclesiastical history, and Mr. C. E. Inglis of King's College now holds the chair of engineering, in succession to Prof. B. Hopkinson, F.R.S. Sir Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S., succeeds to the Cavendish professorship of physics, left vacant by the appointment of Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S., as Master of Trinity, and Mr. Thomas Okey is the new professor of Italian.

Distinguished New Professors

Mr. Inglis has been occupied in the past mainly with the work of the engineering school in Cambridge, in which he was formerly lecturer, and has done much useful work in the war in military engineering, particularly on a special form of light bridge built of steel tubing, which was largely used in France.

Sir Ernest Rutherford whose work upon the transformation of the radioactive elements is now the foundation of modern research in this branch of physics, is a worthy successor to his great predecessors, Clerk Maxwell, Lord Rayleigh, and Sir J. J. Thomson. He is not new to Cambridge, having formerly been an advanced student at Trinity College. He leaves the post of professor of physics in Manchester University, where he will be succeeded next term by a younger Cambridge man, Mr. W. L. Bragg, who is distinguished over the whole world for his researches in collaboration with his father, Prof. W. H. Bragg, F.R.S., on the arrangement of the atoms in crystals—work which is perhaps the most important and fundamental advance made in experimental physics in the past 15 years.

Mr. Bragg is equally deserving of mention as the chief technical officer in command of the sound-ranging section of the British Army; his appliances in general use both in the British and American armies have been responsible probably for the location of a larger proportion of German guns than all other methods of spotting put together. In Mr. Okey, Cambridge welcomes a man who has long pursued the study of Italian life and literature, and has done and will, it is hoped, continue to do much to promote the friendship between Italy and England.

Sir J. J. Thomson's services to experimental physics and to Cambridge University will not, however, be lost by his resigning the Cavendish professorship, and he will continue to carry out and direct research, a new chair of physics without stipend having been created for him.

THE HOME FORUM

Governor Fauquier's Ball

The day for the meeting of the House of Burgesses had arrived. Evening drew on slowly and the night came. Let us leave the bustling crowd hurrying toward the theater, let us traverse Gloucester Street and enter the grounds of the Governor's mansion, through which a fine white gravelled walk leads to the house. On each side of this walk a row of lindens trees are ornamented with variegated lanterns, and are long these light up lovely figures of fair dames and gallant gentlemen, walking daintily from the carriage portal to the mansion. Let us enter. Before us have passed many guests, and the large apartments, with their globe lamps and chandeliers, and portraits of the King and Queen, and Chelsea figures, and red damask chairs, and numerous card-tables, are already filling with the beauty and grace of that former brilliant and imposing society. . . .

Let us listen to this group of quiet, calm-looking men; fame has spoken loudly of them all. . . .

Your reverend opponent really got the better of you, I think, sir," says a quiet, plain, simple gentleman, with a fine face and eye. "The Twopenny Act made out too clear a case, in mere point of law, to need the after-clap."

"True, sir," his friend replies, smiling so pleasantly that his name seemed to indicate his character, "but I would willingly be unhorsed again by the Reverend Mr. Camm, in a cause so good. Everything concerning Virginia, you know, is dear to me. I believe some of my friends consider me foolish on the subject—or at least call me the 'Virginia Antiquary.'"

"I consider it a worthy designation, sir," and in spite of my opinion that "The Colonel Dismounted" is an appropriate title—I cannot be otherwise than frank ever—I am fully convinced that equity is with you. But here comes our noble Roman. . . .

As he speaks, a tall, fine-looking gentleman approaches, with an eagle eye, a statuesque head, inclined forward as though listening courteously, a smile upon his lips. . . .

"What news from Westmoreland, pray, seigneur of Chantilly?" asks the opponent of the Reverend Mr. Camm. "Do they think of testing the Twopenny Act by suits for damages?"

"No, sir," says the newcomer, very courteously. "I believe, however, that in Hanover County the Reverend Mr. Fauquier has brought suit against the collector."

"Ah, then we shall get some information from our friend from Caroline! See, here he is. Good day, sir!"

He who now approaches has the same calm, benignant expression as the rest—an expression, indeed, which seems to have dwelt always on the noble faces of that period, so full of stirring events and strong natures.

The face was not unlike what we imagine Joseph Addison's must have been; a quiet, serene smile, full of courtesy and sweetness, illuminated it, attracting people of all ages and conditions. When he speaks, it is in the vox argentea of Cicero, a gentle stream of sound. . . .

"What from Caroline, pray?" asks the "dismounted Colonel," pressing the hand held out to him with great warmth. "Do the clergy speak of bringing suit to recover damages at once, for the acts of '55 and '58?"

"I believe not," the gentleman from Caroline replies, in his soft voice; "but have you not heard the news from Hanover?"

"No, sir; pray let us hear."

"In the action brought by the Reverend Mr. Maury against the collector, a young man of that county has procured a triumphant verdict for the collector."

"For the collector?"

"Yes!"

"Against the clergy?"

"Yes!"

"You said a triumphant verdict?"

"One penny damages!"

An expression of extreme delight diffuses itself over the face of the gentleman receiving this reply. . . .

"And what is the name of the young man who has worked this wonder?"

"Mr. Patrick Henry."

"I have no acquaintance with him."

"I think you will have, however, sir. His speech is said to have been something wonderful; the people carried him on their shoulders, the parsons fled from the bench—I found the county, as I passed through, completely wild with delight. But what is that small volume peeking from your pocket, sir?" adds the speaker, with a smile at the abstracted and delighted expression of his interlocutor. . . .

"An Anacreon, from Glasgow, sir," says the other, almost forgetting his delight at the issue of the action, as he takes the book from his pocket and opens it. It is a small, thin volume with an embossed back, covered with odd gilt figures; and the Greek type is of great size, and very black and heavy. . . .

"Greek?" says the gentleman from Caroline. "Ah, I fear it is Hebrew to me! I may say, however, that from what I have heard, this young Mr. Henry is a fair match for a former orator of that language—Demosthenes!"

"Well, sir," says the Roman, "if he is Demosthenes, yonder is our valiant Alexander!"

"Who is he?"

"Is that fine face not familiar?"

"Ah, Colonel Washington! I know him but slightly; yet, assuredly, his countenance gives promise of a noble nature; he has certainly done great service to the government, and I wonder His Majesty has not promoted him. His promotion will, however, await further service, I fancy."

"Ah, gentlemen, you are welcome!" says a courteous voice; "Mr. Wythe, Colonel Bland, Mr. Lee, Mr. Pendleton, I rejoice to see you all; welcome, welcome!" And His Excellency Governor Fauquier, with courtly urbanity, clasps the hands of his guests.—John Estlin Cooke, in "The Virginia Comedians."

The Island City Is Unique

There are finer roadsteads in the world than that of Bombay, but not many, I think, that are more picturesque and impressive. The sun is rising high in the heavens as the anchor chains rattle through the haws-pipes, and the harbor launches, government tugs, and company's tenders pant anxiously round the floating bridge that weekly joins India and "home." The water front of the city, with its long line of high white buildings, lies before us, a few cables away we see the funnels and fighting tops of a cruiser, the flagship of the admiral of the station; white-winged yachts skim over the twinkling waters; there are two other large passenger steamers swinging at their moorings. We are in what appears to be a landlocked space of sea, dotted with islands, and shut in by green hills, leaning to the water's edge, with higher mountain shapes swelling in the distance. It might be a Scottish loch but for the white sunlight, which pours over everything and makes outlines sharply visible as they seldom can be behind the water veil of the denser northern atmosphere. . . .

But the East greets you with a rush the moment you step ashore. . . .

You go outside into the white sunlight to find a cab. The Mussulman driver of the *ukha gharry* salaams to you with effusion as being a Sahib of inexperience, who will give a rupee where another would bestow eight annas. The short drive to the hotel takes you through what seems to be a fine modern town. You see handsome stone and brick buildings of great size, imposing frontages, clubs, hotels, public gardens, statues, fountains, well-stocked shop windows. But you have no eyes for such things. You are held and fascinated by the riot of color and strange humanity with which you are assailed at once. Bombay is a generous and liberal hostess to the stranger within her gates. She feels the responsibility of showing him India, and she does not husband her treasures or reveal them grudgingly, but, on the contrary, throws them lavishly before him at the first onset. The great city is cosmopolitan and Pan-Asiatic. A fifth of the human race has its representatives within the island town where the white power in the East found its first secure resting place. Bombay is largely an epitome and abstract of the conglomerate of peoples and religions which we call by a single inadequate name. . . .

The visitor will find out something of this later. But in the beginning he can only gaze in a sort of helpless amazement, stunned by the succession of living pictures which ring their chromatic chords upon his bewildered



In Mont-Saint-Michel, a hill town of Normandy

retina. His first impression is that he is taking part in a gigantic masquerade, with everybody in fancy dress of indiscriminate extravagance. Here are splendor, wealth, poverty, but, above all, color and strangeness. . . .

Wherever the eye travels it catches some patch or point of color, and no combination seems to be excluded on the ground of extravagance or excess. . . .

There are Parsi gentlemen in gray bowlers provided with a parti-colored roll instead of a rim, and Parsi clerks and shop assistants in black alpaca dresses of indiscriminate extravagance. Here are splendor, wealth, poverty, but, above all, color and strangeness. . . .

As one of the world's epoch-making books, Bacon's "Essays" have done much to mold and direct the character of many individuals. With Montaigne's "Essays" they almost inevitably challenged comparison, inasmuch as only some seventeen years separated the publication of their first editions. Montaigne's "Essays" appeal to broader social sympathies and cover a larger area of human action, as the sphere of their observation and criticism. But we miss the firm intellectual grip, the bone and sinew of compact thought, the comprehensive survey over the entire domain of knowledge, the almost preternatural accuracy displayed in detecting far-reaching analogies, and the polymathic acquaintance with the entire range of the learning of his age, evinced by Bacon. He lacked Montaigne's lightness of touch and quaint picturesqueness in stating obvious truths so as to make them look like new; while Montaigne in turn was entirely destitute of the great English Essayist's marvelous penetration into . . . things, and of his superb ratiocinative faculty. If Montaigne were the greater literary artist, Bacon was the profounder moral and intellectual force. —Ernest Rhys.

Bacon's Philosophical "System"

Bacon's philosophical "system," which is to be studied in his "Advancement of Learning," the "De Augmentis," and the "Novum Organum," may be said to aim primarily at a review, classification, and methodization of all knowledge. To speak of him as formulating a "system," or as founding a "school," is erroneous. He who only builds the porch cannot be said to have erected a mansion. Comprehensive though his intellect was, he had diffused his energies over so many fields that in his own half-said, half-humorous saying, "He had done nothing more than to ring the bell to call the wits together." Yet the very magnitude of his plans rendered their realization practicable only in part. In physics, in politics, in morals, he sought to apply the same great organon for arriving at truth, not a priori by deducing conclusions from first principles that too often were assumed, but a posteriori, so that through a wide induction from a sufficient number of particular examples

he might attain a probability that was tantamount to certainty. To style Bacon the "inventor" or "discoverer" of induction is a mistake. Induction, besides being referred to by Aristotle and others in Greece, was known to Gemistus, Pico della Mirandola, etc., at least a century and a half before Bacon. What he did was to insist on the process being conducted with scrupulous care. Rigorous observation and careful experiment, the accumulation and systematic analysis of numberless separate instances before probable truth could be affirmed—such was Bacon's great organon or instrument, and such his achievement. . . .

There is scarcely a single essay which, in some sentence or another, does not point its affirmations and conclusions by some subtle reference expressed or understood, to his own life. It is one of the few volumes (the "Essays") that may be designated "world-books"—books that are more cosmopolitan than patriotic, adapted not to an age but to all time. In it, supreme intellectual force is united to Protean variety of interests and sympathies. All types and temperaments of humanity may find some affinity to themselves therein. Easy would it have been for Bacon to make his volume merely a study of English traits, of local men and manners, like Hall's "Characteristics" or Overbury's "Characters," or Earle's "Microcosmographic." In that case, however, none but Englishmen could have adequately entered into its spirit and sentiments. But now, its sphere of influence is well-nigh coterminous with the world's boundaries, since none can fail to enjoy where all are able to understand. . . .

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The Glory of the Swift

The glory of the swift is swiftness, not acclaim, and to the strong. The joy of battle's mead. —Maurice Hewlett.

One Feels Its Grandeur and Aloofness

"There is something more than mere strength and savagery that grips one at Mont-Saint-Michel," Eugénie M. Fryer writes in "The Hill Towns of France." "Beauty of form and line are mingled with that strength, a beauty that has been mellowed by the centuries that have swept over those scarred and battled walls, over the face of this mountain of the sea crowned by its abbey church. Seen in the soft sunset glow of a May day, one feels its grandeur and aloofness, its beauty and its strength so subtly blended that they are one."

"The first glimpse of this hill town of the sea is a sight never to be forgotten—the massive bastions and battlemented heights, the moss-grown towers of the little town clinging to the sheer sides of the steep, the great abbey church a complicated mass of flying buttresses and retaining walls, of Norman arches and Gothic finials brooding upon the summit and 'flinging its passion' against the gold-bede of the sky; while at its feet the wet sands turn to rose. Everywhere there is silence, a breathless waiting for the sea. Then of a sudden one catches the first murmured ripple of the incoming tide, and on the horizon there appears a thin white line of foam."

"One enters the town by the old water gate, a little town of a few clambering houses and one street that winds its tortuous way past the tiny parish church and the house where dwell the gentle Lady Tiphaine, wife of the rough though splendid Bertrand du Guesclin, to the foot of the steps that lead upward to the entrance gates of the abbey, the entrance being also reached from the ramparts. These grim gates of the donjon, La Châtelet, are flanked with towers, the donjon's grizzled battlements flinging defiance as it frowns down upon an ever-enveloping sea."

Henry Irving

(A word of welcome, November 18, 1883)

If we could win from Shakespeare's river The music of its murmuring flow, With all the wild-bird notes that quiver Where Avon's scarlet meadows glow, If we could twine with joy at meeting Their love who lately grieved to part, Ah, then, indeed, our word of greeting Might find an echo in his heart!

But though we cannot, in our singing, That music and that love combine, At least we'll set our bluebells ringing, And he shall hear our whispering pine; And these shall breathe a welcome royal, In accents tender, sweet, and kind, From lips as fond and hearts as loyal As any that he left behind! —William Winter.

"The Keynote of Being"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU were to ask the average man what is the ruling motive of his life, he might mention almost anything in the whole gamut of human hope, ambition, or sentiment; and the answer would vary with every person questioned, and seldom would it contain any reference to God. If you were to inquire whether this leading motive, whatever it might be, had brought satisfaction or had led into anything like a realization of hopes, the reply would doubtless corroborate what you already probably know, that most human lives are lived in an uncertain key, and that there is more of disappointment than achievement, more of discord than of harmony.

The reason that so many lives seem out of tune, that early strains of hope resolve to dissonance, is not difficult to find. Mortal mind, or the mind of mortals, is wholly material and its concepts and activities have therefore no Principle and consequently no law whereby they may be unfolded to ends of harmony. Mortal mind itself constitutes the belief that intelligence is in matter and that life is in the mortal body; and this belief is, to use Paul's graphic phrase, "without God in the world." Mrs. Eddy exposes the error of this belief and its evil consequences, when she writes on page 240 of Science and Health, "In the order of Science, in which the Principle is above what it reflects, all is one grand concord. Change this statement, suppose Mind to be governed by matter or Soul in body, and you lose the keynote of being, and there is continual discord."

Now, what Christian Science has done for the world is to sound the true keynote of being and to make it possible for mankind to understand and demonstrate Life's infinite scale of harmony. When the Scriptures are read in the light of Christian Science they are seen to declare, from beginning to end, the supremacy of Spirit as the central fact of being. When a man perceives this great fundamental truth, his detached and devious motives and desires all begin to blend in an understanding of Principle, and he begins to prove, little by little, that human living can be subordinated to the divine, and that in proportion as this is done, harmony becomes the law of his being. "The Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 366 of her "Miscellaneous Writings," "give the key-note of Christian Science from Genesis to Revelation, and this is the prolonged tone: 'For the Lord He is God, and there is none beside Him.' And because He is All-in-all, He is in nothing unlike Himself; and nothing that worketh or maketh a lie is in Him, or can be divine consciousness."

Since God is the only cause and creator, it is impossible for spiritual man to be separated from his Principle. It was this all-conquering truth of being that Jesus the Christ had perceived when he declared, "I and my Father are one." In this statement he revealed the law of man's eternal harmony, for man can in no wise be or become unlike that which created him. Understanding this inviolable law, the ruling motive of Jesus' life was to demonstrate this eternal unity. More than that, he insisted that every man must accept this basic truth of being and that, soon or late, the ruling motive of humanity must be to demonstrate man's divine Principle. During all of those years in Judea, when he was healing the sick, overcoming adverse material elements and laws, conquering death in the gateway of Nain and at Bethany, and, finally, for himself, when he rose out of the tomb—during all that time, he was able to live in a continually ascending spiritual scale because the keynote of his every thought was the allness of God and man's spiritual unity with God. He bade Mary of Magdala "go to my brethren and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father, and your Father; and to my God, and your God." So did his demonstration of spiritual man's unity with God make this same proof obligatory upon every human being.

When a man begins to perceive the allness and goodness of God, it is impossible for him longer to fear material conditions and obstacles as he feared them before he knew God. Fear of evil is, in fact, the essence of evil, for fear is nothing but a belief that there is a power apart from God. When this belief in evil as reality or power is destroyed, there is nothing to fear and nothing remains to express discord. Job discovered that fear was at the root of his reversals and his misery, and that fear itself arose from a belief in something besides God. "For the thing which I greatly feared is come upon me," he lamented; but when he had risen above his fear and his belief that God sends upon man afflictions that are unlike god, his afflictions disappeared and, in his illumination, he declared, "I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear; but now mine eye seeth thee."

Jesus of Nazareth was tempted with the same suggestion of material substance and evil power, which temporarily overwhelmed Job, and which has, through the ages, befogged mankind. Jesus did not suffer infirmity from this belief, however, because he did not admit the validity of the suggestion, but rejected it and thereby conquered it in its inception. He did not fear evil or matter in any form or activity for the simple reason that he saw through its disguise and saw its nothingness; and he understood its unreality because he first understood

the allness of God and the spiritual perfection of creation. His practice of Truth destroyed fear at the outset, and when fear was overcome, discord simply disappeared. This is what Mrs. Eddy so clearly explains, when she writes on page 410 of Science and Health, "Christian scientific practice begins with Christ's keynote of harmony. 'Be not afraid!'"

In every instance, where the allness of God is accepted as the keynote of existence, and every thought and activity ruled by the desire to prove the supremacy of Spirit, the result will be harmony exactly in proportion to the realization of Truth. The likelihood of disappointment is diminished when the human will is subordinated to the divine, for God's will produces nothing but harmony. Worthy hopes and aims are not lost in this process; but they are purified and fructified as they conform to Principle. Thus a man learns to trust, not in the uncertainties of materiality, but, as Paul charged, in his first letter to Timothy, "in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy."

It Has No Fellow

Nothing man has discovered or imagined is to be named with the steam-engine. It has no fellow. Franklin capturing the lightning, Morse annihilating space with the telegraph, Bell transmitting speech through the air by the telephone, are not less mysterious—being more ethereal, perhaps in one sense they are even more so, still, the labor of the world performed by heating cold water places Watt and his steam-engine in a class by itself. Many are the inventions for applying power, his creates the power it applies. . . .

The steam-engine is Scotland's chief, though not her only, contribution to the material progress of the world. Watt was its inventor, we might almost write creator, so multi-form were the successive steps. Symington by the steamship stretched one arm of it over the water, Stephenson by the locomotive stretched the other over the land. Thus was the world brought under its sway, and conditions of human life transformed. Watt and Symington were born in Scotland within a few miles of each other. . . . The Watt engine appeared in 1782; the steamship in 1801; the locomotive thirteen years later, in 1814. Thus thirty-two years after its appearance, Watt's steam-engine had conquered both sea and land.—Andrew Carnegie.

Song

In the heart of the thorn is the thrush. On its breast is the flower of the May. On its knees is the head of the rush. At its feet are the buttercups gay. —R. W. Dixon.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Force of Righteousness

LITTLE by little the world is beginning to understand something of what Matthew Arnold had in mind when he harped so determinedly on the "that not ourselves which maketh for righteousness." The great critic himself probably only wrote as one seeing riddles in a mirror, nevertheless whatever he had seen had convinced him of the practical power of good in the transactions of this world. The force of Matthew Arnold's contention, which, so far as that goes, he borrowed from the Romans and the Greeks, is seen exemplified in the United States today. Obedience to Principle, demonstrated in a willingness to deny an appetite common to the whole world, has won for the country something at any rate of the force and protection of the "that not ourselves which maketh for righteousness," a force unconquerable in the battle of the nations, a protection invulnerable to the assaults of evil. But a nation, like an individual, cannot live on past triumphs. The battle between Principle and evil suggestion is an incessant one, in which to stand still is to go back.

The position in which the United States stands today is, then, surely one which calls for an expression of the truest statesmanship. If it is to continue to lead the nations it must be because it refuses to traffic with its conscience in the public mart, as Whittier says, and lives up to its own knowledge of Truth, clean-handed and pure of heart. In such circumstances it should be regarding the debates on the Paris treaty from the point of view not of party, not of national selfishness, not of personal prejudice, but of Principle. Whatever is right is what, though the human mind finds it hard to believe it, will bring the greatest good to the world. It may be difficult, at the moment, to see how, because the man in the street, and even the statesman, does see in a glass darkly, but the fact remains, and the student and the watchful on-looker has seen it recorded, down the centuries and in the days of Armageddon, that good cannot be wrested to its own harm or destruction.

It is then surely quite obvious that the tremendous political force, known as the United States of America, can never, by any combination of circumstances, operate again on this planet without intimately affecting its neighbors. It has become the creditor-nation of the world, a position alone of peculiar delicacy and of intimate relationship, its commercial connections extend to every coast and capital in the two hemispheres, and with the shrinkage of those hemispheres before the chemist and the engineer, and in the face of the air-ship and the under-sea-ship, the Atlantic and the Pacific are falling, as defenses, to the level of the moat of the Tower of London. In other words, however much any individual may desire it, and no doubt thousands do so desire it, the glory of "splendid isolation," as Mr. Gladstone was wont to call it, is, for any nation, a glory of the past, and most of all for the United States. She has lent the white man her money, and sold the yellow man her goods, she has sent her missionaries and her traders to the black man, and she can no more escape from the effects of all this than the nations which before her have gone down to the sea in ships, and done business in great waters, trading in the cedar of Lebanon, the gold of Ophir, and the purple of Tyre.

When Congress declared war on Germany, all this and much more than this was admitted in the act. Not only were the political and commercial rights of the country endangered, but the moral influence of the nation was being challenged. Once the die was cast there was no hesitation. For the first time in history the transports, carrying a great army, and flying the Stars and Stripes, crossed the Atlantic, and the soldiers of the United States fought in France and Belgium. No man can send a chicken back into its shell, no man can make today yesterday. And so the Senate stands before the world's mirror, in which it sees reflected riddles which were not visible when Mr. Wilson was last elected President, and naturally puzzles somewhat in the reading of them. A whole new world is appearing in the mirror; a world which is tired of kings, at all events as kings once were understood, a world of the common peoples, a world in which Labor is striving as it never strove before with Capital, a world in which bolshevism battles with law, and in which the unrest of humanity strives after rest.

So a perplexed Senate, composed of men desiring the same end, but viewing the situation from many points of view, wonders what is for the best. Not only is there the Treaty itself, but there is the League of Nations likewise, and then there are questions, such as Shantung, which present almost separate issues in themselves, so vital are they to the morality of nations, and to the peace of the world. All of which being undoubtedly the case, the wisdom and the safety of the decision must be sought in avoiding any narrowness of interpretation or any shadow of partisanship, and in accepting the good not of this nation or of that nation, but of mankind itself, as the test of every issue. This does not in the least mean, to take a single example, that the adhesion of Japan to the League of Nations is worth the rape of Shantung. It means that if the rape of Shantung was wrong then there is no price in which it can be paid for, and that the surrender of it to Japan is trafficking with conscience in the marts of this world. Then the way to win the victory for Truth is to do, not what is opportune or politically expedient in the case of Shantung, but what Principle demands; for even a pagan like Plautus could write, "Whatsoever is wrought for good shall in no wise perish;—Bonis quod benefit haud perit."

It is precisely the same as regards the League of Nations. Whatever in this matter is best for the nations is best for the nation because it is of necessity the working of Principle. Now there is this about the League of Nations, though it is sometimes apt to be forgotten, that in its own machinery there is provided the means of rectifying any mistakes the future may reveal in the

Treaty. The Treaty itself and the League itself are as full of imperfections as any instruments negotiated by many minds would be likely to be. "Of course in every aspect of this structure wrought in Paris," said a man who had much to do with the building of it, not very long ago, to a representative of this paper, "there are cracks, and defects, and weaknesses amounting almost to breakages. That is inevitable, for it was built out of human beings who are infected by every kind of passion, and doubt, and fear. Still the world has begun to demonstrate some kind of structure and some kind of law, and I can see no other practical line of progress in international affairs than to back the work of the Paris Conference, while improving it, and correcting its faults, from day to day."

The simple truth is that it is not so much the Treaty or the League of Nations which is in the scales today as the good faith of the nations whose various delegates have been responsible for them. What is it that is going to inspire these nations in discussing the work of the Paris Conference, and in living up to it, or departing from it, in the future? If it is selling their consciences in the marts of this world for selfish advantages and for the gratification of personal ends, the Treaty and the League will amount to little enough. But if it is the determination to keep their hands clean, and their hearts pure, then the Treaty and the League may usher in an era, of "on earth peace, good will toward men."

General Smuts' Statement

GENERAL SMUTS has made many remarkable speeches, and issued many remarkable statements, during the last five years. On more than one occasion he has shown himself able, as only a very few have done, to put the half-formed thoughts of the people into clear language, and thence to lead the way to higher views and broader ideals. In this manner, he has carved out for himself a place in the general estimate which is most exceptional. His transparent honesty, his splendid, practical labors, whether as a general in the field or a minister in the council chamber, have placed him in a position where he can say many things without offense, things which might be ill taken, or at best simply misunderstood, from a man with less achievement to his credit. Thus he could sign the peace treaty under protest. He could issue a statement criticizing adversely many points in the peace covenant, and that at a time when all the world was giving itself over to rejoicing, and yet leave his standing entirely unaffected.

In his latest statement, issued to the British people just prior to his departure for South Africa, there is again that same note of lofty, practical idealism which people have come to expect from him. The peace settlement may not be what he had looked and hoped for. He may even feel that, as it stands at present, "it cannot bring about the lasting appeasement of the nations." Nevertheless, he utterly repudiates the idea of discouragement. "Instead of sitting down in despair as reactionaries or anarchists we should continue to march forward with firm step as those who have the great hope." The fundamental significance of the war has been, he declares, "the victory of the spirit, of the moral over the material factors of life. The great ideals of progress have won; that is the real and abiding significance of this war and its tremendous conclusion."

And then, having thus laid his foundation, General Smuts carries his subject to the next inevitable point. For if this is really the meaning of the war, then the baser elements of human nature have been defeated in the enemy, and they should not reestablish themselves in the victor. The great Christian qualities of mercy, pity, and forgiveness must be kept ever in view, even where Germany is concerned, and "the word reconciliation must be written large on the skies." For General Smuts is under no delusion as to the future. Full of hope and rejoicing over the goodly prospect which he sees opening out before the world, he sees, too, very clearly that this prospect cannot be realized without hard work, self-sacrifice, and a high sense of duty. Just as Mr. Lloyd George declared in the British House of Commons, the other day, that the world has need to renew its strength, to throw off its war weariness, and boldly to claim the heritage which lies in work and service, so General Smuts insists that if the war called for cheerful sacrifice, the peace that has followed the war calls for much more of it. It calls for "a mission of rescue work such as the world has never seen." Europe, he adds, is, and for this generation will be, the greatest mission field in which the energies of a great-hearted people can be spent.

All this, of course, is very far from being an argument for pessimism. But General Smuts is the best interpreter of his own writings, and he sums up the matter in these words: "Now, more than ever, should the banner of the Spirit be borne aloft by all of us, as at once the symbol and secret of victory."

Mexico's Reviving Industries

IT is a fact worthy of note that, during the year 1918, a period in which the people of the Republic of Mexico suffered constantly as the result of revolutionary activities, the Nation's total revenues were greater than in any other similar period of her history. This is indicative, certainly, of the vast natural resources of the country, where production, though it can be retarded, cannot be stopped, even by continued internal warfare. Mexico, it has been said, is capable of producing all varieties of cereal crops and 90 per cent of the known fruits of the world, while her forests provide many of the most valuable hardwoods and dyewoods, and her mines and wells yield almost every known mineral, including petroleum, the production of which in 1918 was estimated at more than 63,000,000 barrels.

The record of recent production under adverse conditions has served, it would seem, to call the attention of the people in all parts of the world, more especially in the United States, to the latent possibilities of the vast empire, and to emphasize the necessity, at a time like the present, when the greatest possible production of food-

stuffs and raw materials seems imperative, of stimulating and encouraging this production in a country where natural conditions make possible the readiest and fullest return, and of insuring means of distributing the products throughout the world.

Those familiar with conditions in Mexico today, particularly in the interior and southern sections, testify that there are many indications of industrial revival, always, however, with the proviso that serious political disturbances be avoided. In this industrial revival the people of the United States, of course, are those most directly interested, outside of Mexico. The United States and Mexico, because of their proximity, enjoy a prosperous commercial interchange, one which, however, would be greatly enlarged and increased under assured conditions. It is interesting to note, nevertheless, that in 1918, after Mexico's industries and her transportation facilities had been subjected to nearly nine years of destructive activity on the part of rebels and bandits, Mexico was able to export products valued at \$183,652,125 in American money, of which the United States purchased \$175,037,150 worth. In the same period, Mexico imported goods valued at \$82,253,017 in American money, of which \$70,576,314 worth came from the United States.

While the figures quoted, in their totals, may seem large, they no doubt are small, compared with what they would be under more nearly normal conditions. This the people of Mexico realize, perhaps, more fully than anyone else, knowing that, were they permitted to produce and export more of the commodities for which there is a demand in all parts of the world, they, in turn, would be able to purchase and import more of the things which they are never able to produce in quantity, and of which they stand in need. With this realization must come, it would seem, the insistence that there be no further delay in bringing about internal political and economic readjustments which will make possible the industrial revival so greatly desired. Representatives of bankers and investors in nearly every country of the world, it is reported, as well as engineers, explorers, and agriculturists, are keeping constantly in touch with Mexican conditions, eager to establish new relations with the country, and awaiting only the assurance that stable industrial and political conditions will be restored and maintained.

Translations

FEW toilers in the world of letters come less within the public ken than the translator. The fruits of his labor are ranged on shelf after shelf of the library; they can be traced in the columns of every journal. And yet, except for the fact that he affords a favorite source of criticism for book reviewers, his work usually passes without notice or comment. But whether or not this seclusion has been his choice, circumstances have dragged him into a place of prominence that many, more noted than he, might eagerly have sought. The responsibility which the translator and the interpreter were summoned to assume at the Peace Conference was unique, and their conspicuous presence in all phases of the momentous discussions prior to the signing of the peace treaty afforded a curious demonstration of the real value of their activities, and provided a better understanding of their place in the social structure.

They were associated with the councils and commissions charged with preparing the plans and details for peace; they penetrated into the most select and secret conclaves of the plenipotentiaries; and they were summoned to officiate at the great polyglot assemblage that met in the halls of Versailles to cement a world peace in the beginnings of a League of Nations. There they sat, unknown perhaps, yet indispensable, the only bulwark between business and Babel, with whole nations relying on their good faith and accuracy, transmitting from one delegate to the other the words that made history anew. Thus did the obscure translator emerge before all the world, proving himself a principal agent through whom ideas passed from one country to another, and through whom peoples must effect the closer relationships of the new era.

No doubt such handing over of ideas is a clumsy, roundabout method for friendly communion between peoples. And so it seemed at Paris and Versailles, when the political leaders of the nations came together, yet were unable to make their exchange of views without summoning the middleman to translate them. For if the chosen few of the nations, sitting at a single table, could not converse directly, how far removed from a perfect understanding of each other must be the people they represent, separated as they are not only by dissimilitude of language, but also by wide distances, mountains, and seas. Nevertheless, unless a universal language can be made use of, the translator must continue to provide the means of international intercourse. Through him must pass the increasing stream of letters, books, papers, and pamphlets by which democracies seek closer acquaintance with each other in matters of politics and culture.

The masterpieces of each nation the translator has never failed to make common property in all countries. But the new era will demand that he translate more works of minor excellence, works less aloof from the common crowd than those of the towering genius, writings of every kind and on every subject, representing more fully the progress of ideas among the nations.

Not less important than the selection of properly representative works for translation is the ability of the translator properly to interpret them. The process of translation is not purely mechanical; it is not the deciphering of a code. It demands an abundance of sound judgment and literary ability. The reader cannot be expected to struggle through a translated work, however eminent the author, if the translator, for his part, has not fashioned a version with a corresponding breadth of style and perfection of composition. How many of the great writers of Greece and Rome have lost a mighty reputation, in the eyes of the student, through the dull, literal translation of some cheap series? And how many operas and songs have been reduced to ridicule through the unskilled work of an inferior translator? Indeed,

the knowledge of two complete vocabularies is not sufficient for a translator. Not only must he be familiar with the foreign words, but he must be able adequately to interpret the ideas of the original work in another language. At the same time, like the actor, he must conceal his own personality lest it obscure the identity of the author himself. Consequently, there is need for much compromise and careful adjustment in a good translation, and those readers of translated works gain the most who are mindful that another judgment has intervened between the author and themselves, and who realize that the original writing has reached them in readable form by dint of painstaking work, and over a circuitous route.

Notes and Comments

COMMENTING on the influence of the press, John Galsworthy remarks that the "gentleman, whoever he was, who first discovered that he could sell his papers better by undercutting the standard of his rivals, and appealing to the lower tastes of the public under the flag of that convenient expression, 'what the public wants,' made a most evil discovery." It would be hard to say just who that discoverer was, and one is rather surprised that Mr. Galsworthy calls him a gentleman, though he would probably be found very soon after the printing press made it possible to sell printed matter to all sorts and conditions of buyers. But no other single institution, it would be pretty safe to say, presents so variegated a personality as the modern press, and Mr. Galsworthy's voice, inciting it to a realization of its responsibilities, will be heard chiefly by publishers and editors already conscientiously aware of them. Granting that there are newspapers at all, it is probably inevitable that there should be as many kinds of newspapers as there are kinds of readers.

UNCLE SAM, symbol of the United States, probably receives little critical consideration by the average American. He is taken for granted in his striped trousers and starred waistcoat; but, as a recent more critical observer of his varied representations has remarked, no foreign cartoonist ever manages to get his real self as American cartoonists have seen and pictured it. The real Uncle Sam, says he, is a "blend of sadness and humor, of shrewdness and sympathy, of gentleness and implacability, that no aliens understand. He is born of our soil, of our institutions and of our early struggles. He has scorned to grow obese with our prosperity. He is democratic to the core, but he is also disillusioned. There is no artless streak in his complicated mental and moral make-up." One may fairly question that whoever first drew a picture of Uncle Sam had his character so well defined, but one may be reasonably certain that he sought to produce a typical American face and figure; and with so much as a foundation, time and later cartoonists have gradually made Uncle Sam a true personification of national thought and action.

THE man who said that his hobby was never to let a quotation pass without verifying it had at any rate found one that was not so expensive to ride as the collection of medieval manuscripts; but, at the same time, as one may judge by the prices paid when such collections are dispersed, decidedly less remunerative. Not long ago many a newspaper reader marveled for a minute or two over the thought that a Book of Hours from the collection of Mr. Yates Thompson had been sold in London for £11,800; and Mr. Thompson presumably lost nothing on his investment. But a copy of the first "Aristotle," made in 1483, seems in his opinion a much more important book, and sold for only £2900. The "Aristotle," Mr. Thompson is reported to have said, is "the most magnificent book in the world." Hardly another man could be considered better authority for such a statement than the collector who set himself the task of securing the hundred finest existing specimens of medieval script and illumination.

SOMETHING of a surprise came to everybody interested in Harvard University, and, by right of national satisfaction, to the whole United States, with the final cataloguing of the Widener collection of books, now a part of the Widener Library of the American university. It was known that Mr. Widener's was a remarkable collection, but how remarkable could only be discovered when the books had been fully catalogued, examined, and recorded. As now issued, the "Catalogue of Books and Manuscripts in the Library of Harry Elkins Widener" is in four magnificent quarto volumes, and it contains practically all the masterpieces of past English literature famous in the history of great libraries and book collections. Here are books, for example, of which the British Museum has the only other existing copy; books with histories of their own that have passed from one collection to another; collections of individual authors that are considered unrivaled; in short, a priceless addition to the strength of what was already a splendid library. One is glad to know that such a gathering of books and manuscripts has found so permanent and worthy an abiding place.

IN THE final catalogue of the books and manuscripts collected by Mr. Widener, the Dickens items cover 111 pages, and one item illustrates the pertinency with which the collector sought completeness. Something, but very little of the story of the item, is told by Dr. Rosenbach, the famous and scholarly American bookseller. Early in his collection, says Dr. Rosenbach, Mr. Widener had obtained a copy of "The Pickwick Papers," which contained an inscription from the author to William Harrison Ainsworth, and he wished also to secure the copy that Dickens was known to have sometime presented to his life-long friend Thomas Noon Talfourd. This the bookseller, with all his experience in the pursuit of rare books, believed practically impossible; apparently he said so, and thought no more about it until the appearance of the catalogue. But there, sure enough, is listed a volume especially bound in red morocco, with the inscription, "Mr. Sergeant Talfourd from his sincere friend and admirer, Charles Dickens."